PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,720.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 1909 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
18th May	SALSETTE	6010	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7913		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
4th June	ARABIA	7903		
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	OCEANA	6610		
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9631
3rd July	PERSIA	7861		
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
17th "	HIMALAYA	6898		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10612
31st "	EGYPT	7913		
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANA	6610		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said excepting in cases of the "Egypt," "Arabia" and "Oceana" sailing in May and June which will proceed through to Brindisi.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the **BALLARD PIER** on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON**, the day previous to sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A.M., on **SATURDAY**. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Leave London.	Due Bombay.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
A. Trafford Hall			May 13	
G. City of Glasgow		May 30		June 9
C. City of Manchester	May 27	June 19	June 24	July 7
C. City of Karachi	June 10	July 3	July 8	July 24
B. City of Delhi	June 22	July 20	For Calcutta	
B. Merton Hall				Augt. 2
E. C. City of Benares	June 26	July 22	July 27	Augt. 14
A. Trafford Hall	July 10	Augt. 2	August 7	Augt. 23
B. City of Agra	July 17			Augt. 24
C. City of Glasgow	July 27	Augt. 19	August 24	Septr. 10
C. City of Karachi	Augt. 7	Augt. 31	Septr. 5	Septr. 21
G. City of Calcutta	Augt. 18	Sept. 10	Septr. 15	Nov. 1
B. Merton Hall	Septr. 25			Nov. 8
A. City of Vienna	Septr. 11	Oct. 16	Nov. 2	
B. C. City of Athens	Oct. 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 2	Nov. 18
B. C. City of London	Oct. 14	Nov 3	Nov. 7	Nov. 23
A. Trafford Hall	Oct. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	Dec. 5
E. C. City of York	Oct. 29	Nov. 17	Nov. 22	Dec. 10
E. C. City of Glasgow	Nov. 6	Nov. 28	Dec. 3	Dec. 15
B. City of Agra	Nov. 16	Dec. 11	Dec. 18	Dec. 30
B. City of Madras	Nov. 27	Dec. 21	Jan. 9	
U. City of Manchester	Dec. 17	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	Feb. 1

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to

Messrs. ED. BATES & SONS AGENCY,

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DEROBERTS'
POOR MAN'S FRIEND
OINTMENT
FOR ALL SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DEROBERTS'
ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/6 & 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT LD BRIDPORT.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—viz. about
LHASA	2,171	Mon 17th May	11 a.m. P D & C*
KASARA	1,196	Thur. 13th May	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 14th May	6 a.m. † (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. MADURA," 1,956 tons, 17th May calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about 22nd May,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

12th May, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	10th June "
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,538	X	2nd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	30th Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	21st May 1909.
NERA	5,538	Martin	13th June 1909.

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4,259	M. Daboovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Radosich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* AUSTRIA	7,588	B. Cobol	24th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	25th May 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,
W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	16th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	25th May, 1909.
MASSILIA	5691	J. Thomson	10th June, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	22nd June, 1909.
CARCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne	R. N. R. 14th July, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	26th July, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Aug. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	23rd Aug. 1909.
MASSILIA	5691	J. Thomson	10th Sept. 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	27th Sept. 1909.
CHRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne	R. N. R. 11th Oct. 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	16th Nov. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	808
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1038

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	43 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 5	41 10	35
40	156 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907...£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1907.

New Policies issued (net)	6,350 for £s.	1,979,720
New Premiums (1907)	"	90,402
Annual Income	"	1,405,950
Assets	"	9,820,266

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances with or without Medical Examination

Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

Messrs. O. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are executed to the last penny.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON, E.C. TELEGRAMS, KEYMER, LONDON.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOOLDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

CENTENARY, 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1908, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEMES.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Ad drawes Registered with London Office free of charge

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GOKULDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khatau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Rammarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,566 608

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Asung-Hsien	Lanyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Nagasaki (Mitsuhashi)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tokyo
Hsinmin	Osaka	
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
Kobe		
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld,

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ARMY CLOCK.

LIKE the Carriage Clock will go in any position packed up in a Trunk or Box, it has a well finished and a superior quality of lever movement, in the manufacture of which the utmost individual care is bestowed. The objects chiefly aimed at in THE ARMY CLOCK are still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. THE ARMY CLOCK has a strong, well finished solid lever movement, enamelled dial with bold figures, goes for eight days, the striking clocks strike the hours and half hours, is enclosed in a solid outer leather case for travelling. The case of the clock itself is a substantial nickel drum opening at the back on a hinge to admit of winding and setting of hands.

This is a sound and serviceable Timekeeper on which the utmost dependence can be placed.

Apart from its usefulness as a travelling Clock to individual officers in the Army, and as it is a clock which will stand the roughest Camp use possible it would be invaluable as a

CAMP CLOCK

FOR
INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS,
DISTRICT OFFICERS,
MILITARY OFFICERS,
POLICE SUPERINTENDENTS,
ENGINEERS,
FOREST OFFICERS, &c., &c.

PRICES:

		Rs.
4 inch dial Striking hours and half hours	... ...	65 0 0
6 " " " " " "	... ...	85 0 0
4 " " Timepiece (non-striker)	... ...	55 0 0
6 " " " " "	... ...	60 0 0

10 per cent. discount for cash or V.P.P.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ESTBLISHED. 1872.

ICES

IN

CHOICE VARIETIES

ENGLISH AND ITALIAN PASTRY

AT

PEARSE & CO.'S

RESTAURANT

Apollo Street

ORDERS. SOLICITED.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR FOR THE SKIN

COOLING, REFRESHING, SOOTHING

To the FACE and ARMS in hot weather; prevents Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Roughness; heals insect bites, irritation, etc., and produces SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN. Warranted Harmless: its genuineness ensured by the official stamp. Bottles, 2s. 3d. 4s. 6d., of Stores, Chemists and

ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembligs, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, insomnia and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective memory, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, headache, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other painful periods, headache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other painful periods, headache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion are successfully combated by this great preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever found, in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., BOMBAY, SYCULLA, and POONA.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....£ 1,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances at Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum secured amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS;

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... " 14,00,000
Reserve Fund..... " 1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 5 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Bangkok
Bombay.	Singapore.	Shanghai
Karachi.	Kuala Lumpor	Tientsin.
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Madras.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Rangoon	Soerabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak); Ipoh (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods on terms to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG
AGENT

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Aden (Camp.)
Madras.	Chittagong.	Aden (Steamer Point.)
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Mahsbba.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz: Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 20 for cash in advance, including delivery.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6
Price Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully Invited.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

"LORD REAY LECTURESHIP".

NOTICE is hereby given to the Medical Graduates of the Bombay University, that the subject for the abovenamed Lectureship for the winter Session 1909-10 will be Pathology and for that of 1910-11 the subject will be Therapeutics. The course in each subject will consist of not fewer than two and not more than four Lectures.

Applications from intending candidates for the Lectureship for the Winter Session 1909-10, will be received by the Principal, Grant Medical College, up to 15th June, 1909.

Copies of rules giving particulars as regards remuneration, etc., can be obtained from the College Clerk.

H. P. DIMMOCK, M.D., Lieut-Colonel, I.M.S., Principal, Grant Medical College.

Grant Medical College,
Bombay, 6th May, 1909.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 O'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th May, 1909, for the work of underpinning the walls of the EAST COINING ROOM in His Majesty's Mint, Bombay. Value of work will be about *Rs.* 4,000. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned.

The Undersigned reserves the right to reject any Tender or Tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.

E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

BOMBAY, 12TH MAY, 1909.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 3RD MAY, 1909.

NO. 4268.—It is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to NOMINATE a CANDIDATE for TRAINING at the IMPERIAL FOREST COLLEGE, Debra Dun, with a view to his qualifying for direct appointment to the Provincial Forest Service. Applications from intending candidates are accordingly invited and must reach the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, on or before the 31st July 1909. The following extracts from the rules for appointment to the Provincial Forest Service, prescribed in Government Notification No. 10632, dated 29th October, 1907, printed at pages 1815 to 1817 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I, dated 31st October, 1907, are published for the general information:—

(1) Nominations to direct appointments to the Provincial Forest Service will be offered to men whether already entered at the Imperial Forest College or not and a nominee will ordinarily receive a stipend of Rs. 100 per mensem from the date of his entry into the college, or the date of his nomination, whichever is later. In making nominations of persons not already in the College very great weight will be given to high educational qualifications. It will generally be expected that a nominee should obtain the Honours certificate at the College: should he fail to do so, it will depend largely on the recommendation of the Principal of the College whether he should be allowed to proceed to the third year's course and continue to be accepted as a prospective member of the Provincial Forest Service. Should, however, the Principal recommend any such nominee, who having failed to get Honours, has nevertheless obtained the Higher Standard certificate on the ground that he has displayed such special ability, character and other qualifications as are likely to render him a useful member of the Provincial Forest Service, the nominee will usually be permitted to take the third year's course. After the conclusion of that course nominees certified to have passed it satisfactorily will be appointed to the Provincial Forest Service on probation for a period of three years liable, however, to be further extended at the discretion of Government. The probationer will be placed in executive charge of a Range and will receive, during his probation, a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem and thereafter of Rs. 200 per mensem until he can be appointed to a vacancy in the sanctioned cadre of the Provincial Forest Service.

(2) A direct nominee must not be less than 18 nor more than 22 years of age on the date of admission to the College. On nomination he will be required—

(a) to produce the following certificates:—

(i) a certificate that he is 'a Native of India', as described in section 6 of 33 Victoria, Chapter 3;

(ii) a certificate of age;

(iii) a health certificate in the form prescribed by Article 49 of the Civil Service Regulations (Fourth Edition), signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer or by a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station and certifying to the nominee's sound constitution, good vision and hearing and general physical fitness for a rough out-door life in the Forest Department and to the fact that he bears marks of successful vaccination or of small-pox;

(iv) a certificate that he has passed one or other of the following examinations, viz.:—

(a) the B.A., F.A., B.Sc., or Licentiate of Agriculture examination;

(b) the Matriculation Examination, where no School Final Examination exists;

(c) the School Final Examination, provided the nominee can show that he has qualified in English and Mathematics up to the Matriculation standard or for a European nominee, a certificate of having passed the High School Examination with a similar proviso;

(v) a certificate of respectability and good moral character from two or more persons whose social or official position can be accepted as a guarantee of trustworthiness;

(b) to sign an agreement binding himself to work diligently while at the College and to serve Government for not less than five years after passing out of the College;

(c) to find two sureties to execute a bond guaranteeing that under special circumstances they will refund all monies expended by Government on the nominee's behalf, etc.;

(d) if not already entered at the College to undergo three and a half month's practical training in such forests as may be prescribed, giving proof of his fitness for forest work.

(Forms of agreement and bond may be procured from the Conservator or Deputy Conservator under whom the nominee may be placed.)

By Order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council,

R. A. LAMB,
Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a qualified ENGINEER, for the Porbandar State, conversant also with irrigation matters. Apply before the 7th of June with testimonials, stating qualifications and terms,

VAJ SURASILA,
A. S. TAMBE,
Administrators, Porbandar.
Porbandar, 6th May, 1909.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN POOR FUND ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL MEETING of the Subscribers of the above Association, will be held at Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.'s Office, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 17th May, at 6-15 P. M.

L. McILWRICK,
Hon. Secretary.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tender for KEROSINE OIL" are invited to reach the Manager's Office, Naulakha P. O., Lahore, up to 12 noon, on THURSDAY, 3rd June, 1909, (at which time, place and date they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who wish to be present), for the supply of the following Kerosine Oils:—

1. "Snowflake" as equally Superior Brand, 150 to 30,000 cases.
2. "Chester", "Anchor", Gold Mohur" or equal quality, 125 to 15,000 cases.

Tenderers to State which brands they propose to supply.

2. The rate Tendered to include delivery in Port Trust Oil Godown, at Karachi (Keamari), and Tenderers must be prepared, to commence supplies immediately on acceptance of Tender.

3. Full, sound and unsealed cases only will be accepted.

4. No particular form of Tender is necessary.

5. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance.

By Order,

CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
N.-W. Railway.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
N.-W. Railway, Naulakha,
Dated 4th May, 1909.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STEEL SPLIT PULLEYS.
LIGHT
CHEAP
DURABLE.

All sizes, widths and bores.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.
Apollo Street, Hummum Street, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned ANIMALS, CARRIAGES, &c., belonging to the Porbandar State, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in Porbander, at the Huzur Office at 2 p. m. on the 7th of June, 1909 (MONDAY), and subsequent days. The property can be seen at the Chirakhana, at the Raj Mahel, between the hours 8 and 11 a. m. and 4 and 7 p. m. daily:—

Carriages, Horses, Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Panthers, Leopards, Shetland Ponies, Zebras, Ostriches, Bears, Birds of various kinds, &c.

The State does not bind itself to accept the highest bid.

VAJ SURASILA,
A. S. TAMBE,
Administrators, Porbandar.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

DETACHED TERRACE ROOM, divided into two, with Bath, Lavatory, and W. C. attached, Electric Light, Fans, and Lift, open all round, centrally situated, without board, Rs. 80. Apply No. 1624, care of this Paper.

TO LET.

FOR Six months, occupant going to the Hills, FURNISHED RESIDENCE, at Upper Colaba. A self-contained house—Stabling, Outhouses, etc., with compound back and front. Four Rooms, two Bathrooms, Dining-room, and Verandah (glazed) used as Drawing-room. Rent Rs. 120 Apply Box No. 1434, care this paper.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposits of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good persons security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRM AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 400 TONS BENGAL STEAM COAL.

Under instructions from the Captain and owners of the s. s. "Ashkehall," Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction, without reserve to the highest bidder, the following lot of Bengal Steam Coal now lying in the bunkers of the above steamer, which lies off the Ballard Bunder on the stream, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 14th instant.

The above coal can be inspected between the hours of 8 and 6 p. m. to-day, Thursday.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the coal taken delivery of before 6 p. m. on MONDAY next.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 13TH MAY, 1909.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Worli, on Mahalaxmi Road.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Khoja Hajibbhoy Khaki, by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under the indentures of mortgage and further charges respectively, dated 20th day of January, 1906, and 15th day of September, 1906, the following property, viz:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendri land or ground together with a chawl and five stables standing thereon situate lying and being at Worli, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4970 Square Yards or thereabouts, the Fazendars whereof are Sir Harkissendas Narotumdas, Knight, and Mr. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Street No. 16a and 16b, and Ward Nos. 114 (2) and 114 (3) and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by a public road from Breach Vellard to Worli, otherwise called Mahalaxmi Road, on or towards the west by the land of Jadam Govindji, on or towards the north by the land of Abdool Habib and on or towards the south by the property of Bhasker Raghunath.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Manchersha and Narmadashankar, Solicitors for the mortgagees, at their office Nos. 13-15, Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 12TH MAY, 1909.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS, FORT, BOMBAY.

Blocks, Cordage, Canvas, Boats, Chains, Old Metal, Drums, Scrap Iron, Steelplates, Casks, Cases, (steel tubes, in a large quantity), Wire Rope, Dynamo with engine, Boiler, Etc., Etc.

Under instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the 17th May, 1909, on MONDAY and the following days, as may be necessary, the abovementioned stores at 2-30 p. m. (Standard Time), in the Government Dock Yard.

Conditions of sale.—75 per cent. deposit to be immediately paid as the lots are knocked down, and the remainder to be paid, and the articles cleared away on or before the fifteenth day, after the full completion of the sale, otherwise the lots and deposits will be forfeited and lots resold for the benefit of the State.

No dock yard employe will be permitted to purchase stores at the Auction sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, which will be declared at the time of the sale.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE, & Co.,
13th May, 1909. 110, Mody Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNITED MEN'S MEETING
IN THE
Y. M. C. A. HALL,
(WODEHOUSE ROAD, FORT)
TO-NIGHT, at 9-15.
MR. H. E. E. PROCTER
will give an
ADDRESS TO MEN.
CHAIRMAN:—MR. R. G. MONTEATH.
SOLOISTS:—MR. F. ANDERSON, MR. H. A. DENNIS.
YOUNG MEN, COME ALONG.

ST. MARY'S EX-STUDENTS' UNION,
NESBIT ROAD, MAZAGON.

CONCERT AND DANCE
Commencing at 9 o'clock (S.T.) sharp.
TO BE HELD
ON THE TENNIS COURT,
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 14th MAY.

PART I.

1. Pianoforte Duet Introducing Mandoline...Spanish Dances...Strelezki
Miss Reynolds and Mr. T. C. Pennington.
2. Song .....My Dreams.....Tosti
Mr. A. P. Partridge.
3. Song (Comic) .....All the Days of the Week..... .....
Mr. E. Jolley.
4. Song .....Selected ....
Miss Thoy.
5. Piccolo Solo .....The Deep Blue Sea.....M. Brewer
Mr. W. E. Rice.
6. Song (Comic) .....He'll get it where he's gone to now...Rogers
Mr. G. Flynn.
7. Violin Solo .....Intermezzo, Forget-me-not ...Farmer
Mr. J. H. Haddrell.
8. Song .....Gates of Dawn.. .....
Miss Barclay.
9. Sleight of Hand .....Kards and Koins .....
Mr. F. Kimpton.

INTERVAL TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

1. Banjo Trio with Chimes.....The Victoria Polka-March.....Folkestone.
Messrs. Decosta, Sorris, A. Rice and W. E. Rice.
2. Song .....Bedouin Love Song.Pinsuti.
Mr. W. E. Rice.
3. Song (Comic). Dear Mr. Admiral ...Geo. Lashwood.
Mr. Jack Gunn.
4. Song .....Farewell to Summer..Noel Johnson
Mrs. G. L. Chard.
5. Violino cello Solo .....Salut D'Amour .....Elgar.
Mr. T. C. Pennington.
6. Sketch .....Selected ....
Mr. G. Flynn.
7. Vocal Duet ...Life's Dream is O'er, Farewell! .....Ascher.
Mrs. H. Byrne and Mr. W. E. Rice.
8. Song.....True till Death.....Scott Gatty
Mr. Gerrand.
9. Song (Comic)..One and a penny a day.....Leo.
Mr. Harry Parker.

Accompanist: Miss L. DaCosta.

Hamilton Piano kindly lent by Mr. T. C. PENNINGTON.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 2. Unreserved Seats, Re. 1.
Plan at S. ROSE and Co.
Arrangements have been made to run a Special Tram after the Dance leaving Mazagon Terminus, at 2-30 A.M.
The tram will meet Passengers at the Dance Door.
Tickets 4 As. Each.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT 1909.

FINAL, SATURDAY, 15TH MAY,
on the 116th Infantry Ground, Marine Lines, at 5-30.

CHARITY MATCH.

The Proceeds of this Match will be divided among the Indo-British Institution, St. George's Hospital Nursing Association and The Soldiers' Home, Colaba.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers of the 116th Mahrattas, the Regimental Band will provide a programme of Music during the evening.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH AND MOUNTAIN SLIDE,
MAIDAN.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
Amongst which will be
A BEAUTIFULLY COLOURED PARODY, ENTITLED
FROM NEW YORK TO PARIS IN MOTOR CAR.
3 PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT.
4 PERFORMANCES ON SATURDAYS.
PRICES AS USUAL.

MIDDLETON'S MOVING PICTURES.
THE TALK OF THE TOWN.
OPPOSITE ELPHINSTONE SCHOOL.
FIVE THOUSAND FEET OF THE LATEST COMICS EACH SHOW.
7-30 TO 9 AND 9-30 TO 11 P.M.
3 SPECIAL SESSIONS ON SATURDAY 3 7 TO 8-30, 8-45 TO 10-15 and 10-30 TO 12 P.M.
Prices Rs. 2 and 1, Annas 8 and 4.
PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY SATURDAY.

NOTICE.

MESS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay), having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 33, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Under the Patronage of the Hon'ble
MR. H. E. E. PROCTER.
A BENEFIT
ENTERTAINMENT
will be given by the Management on
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 10 P.M.
In aid of the Funds of
THE SOLDIERS' HOME,
When the following Special Films will be Exhibited:

PART I.

1. A Jealous Dog (Comic).
2. The Pick of the Russian Cavalry (Military).
3. The Fiddlers (Coloured).
4. The Music Teacher (Comic).
5. A Slave's Love (Tragic).
6. The Love Tabloids (Comic).
7. Charlotte Corday (Historical Tragedy).

(Interval of 10 Minutes).

PART II.

1. The New Paris Policeman (Comic).
2. A Woman's Heart (Dramatic).
3. Winter Sports in Savoy (Descriptive).
4. Fire! Fire! (Comic).
5. The Little Cripple (Pathetic).
6. At Home Day (Comic).
7. A Drama in Venice (Tragic).

With the kind permission of Colonel WALLACE, Commanding the 1st Gloucestershire Regiment, the Band of the Regiment will play an attractive Programme of Music, under the baton of Band Master A. F. MAWKES.

Refreshments will be provided by Messrs. CORNAGLIA.

PRICES AS USUAL.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR
Huntly Blend,
and take no other.
When you ask for
Club Blend
SEE THAT IT IS IN A
Square Bottle and bears the Old Lamp Trade Mark.

CHAMPAGNE
MOET and CHANDON'S
DRY IMPERIAL
VINTAGE WINE.
TO BE HAD FROM
CROFT MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET.

SWEDESHI CLOTH DEPOT.

THE Public is notified hereby that the GOODS Manufactured at The Manekji Petit Mills, The Bomanji Petit Mills, The Dinshawji Petit Mills, The Faramji Petit Mills and the Emperor Edward Mills, can be had from SHAH LAKHMIDAS MOORARJI, at his Shop in Ganeshwadi, near Moolji Jetha Cloth Market, Bombay, and also from his Shop at Calcutta, No. 65-3 Pacha Gally.

THE LIST OF THE GOODS OBTAINABLE:—

Grey, Bleached and Fancy Cloth, High Class Dhoties, Dhotis, Long Cloth and Mull-Mulls; high class White Twills, Stripped Twills, Damask, Fancy Checks, Susi, and Drills bleached as well as unbleached; High Class Turkish Towels, Honey Comb Towels and napkins both bleached and unbleached, of various kinds; Dusters, Fancy White Bed-Sheets bleached and unbleached; Fancy Coloured Bed Sheets, Counterpans and Fancy white and coloured Table Cloths; Sewing and knitting Threads of different kinds, Gurneys, Pants, Caps, Socks, and Stockings. Also Fancy Cloth for Calcutta (Gumchas, Check-Chadders, Checks, Dhotis, Suni Sari, etc., etc.)

HEAD OFFICE:—SHAH LAKHMIDAS MOORARJI, Ganeshwadi, Post No. 2, Bombay.
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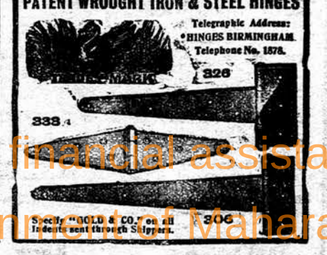

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 11, 1909.] [BOMBAY, MAY 12, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	85 1/16	1/8	
3 do. Rentes	97 1/2		un chgd
4 do. Sterling Loan ...	99 1/8		un chgd
3½ do. Govt Securities....	83 1/8		un chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	24 7/16	1-16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	24 7/16	1-16	
do. in New York ...	53 1/8	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25-16	1-2	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·45 1/2	1	
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 3/4	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate,	2 1/2		Since 1st
do Short London Bills			April.
3 months' sight.	1 5/16		un chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	1 1/2		un chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2		un chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/8		un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8		un chgd
do. 7-day Market Loans...	7/8		un chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 27/32d. unchanged.
Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9 1-4d. unchgd.
*Closing Tone of Silver:—Dull.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	Quiet.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester —	Steady.
Total Sales	6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500
Imports	15,000
Mid-Americans	5·58 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 7-16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·47	5·50	5·54	5·52	5·50
+01	unchgd	unchgd	+01	+02
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
5·48	5·47	5·46	5·46	
+02	+03	+03	+03	

New York :—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 20,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 14,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ... . „
Do to Continent ... ... mutilated „
Spot Cotton—11·10 +20
Futures—Month of July mutilated } Advanced on bullish private crop reports and on bull support and short covering.
Do. Oct. 10·50 +22
New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—10 5-16 +1-8
Futures—Month of July ... 10·67 +19
Do. do. Oct. ... 10·44 +22
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—41 7-8—June-July—London—Done.
Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—44 May—Sellers—Easier.
Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—44—May-June—Sellers—Easier.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—43 3-4—May—Sellers—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 46 3-4 May-June—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 45 1-2 May-June—H. A. & D.—Nearest Value.
Brown Cawnpore 42 3-4—May-June—Hamburg—Done.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.
Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 46 1-4 May-June—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Firm.
Linseed Argentine La Plata—42 3-4—May-June—Amsterdam—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 1-4 unchgd.
Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s. 4 1-2d.
Months of Shipment—July-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar.—Steady.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 5s. 4 1-4d. Sellers.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

DNESDAY EVENING.] [12TH MAY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Package Sovs	6,000	Quillimane	D Anandji
3 Packages Sovs.	14,235		
Gold Coins ...	7,041	Jeddah	Sundry Importers
Rupees	2,010		
Bag Rupees.....	5,000	howra	N Ragho

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on May, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	26	29,098
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	20	22,680

FINANCIAL.

Exchange :—
The rates that prevailed were T. T. 1s. 3 31-32d. Demand 1s. 4d., and Credits (3 months) 1s. 4 1-8d., of which latter Banks were buyers, but there were no sellers. Far Eastern rates are given below.
We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 4 1.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 4 months' sight—France	169 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	133
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	183 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	178 1-4

Government Paper :—
The market opened and closed for Ready and Settlement (31st instant) at 94-8 with no business to record. Calcutta quotations are the same in both places.
We quote :—

Cash ... ... Rs.	94-8
1st Settlement ... ... „	94-8

Bullion—
The London market has risen for Bar Silver by a sixteenth in both items to 24 4-16. New York has also advanced an eighth to 53 1-8. The local rate opened at 62 6 for June settlement and gradded to 62-8, which drew buyers and some business has been transacted. Bar Gold is as under.
We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	62	0	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	62	8	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	62	4	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
In sympathy with the advance advised in the American markets by the telegrams to hand this morning, our market opened steadier with prices Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 higher all round. There is however little doing in contracts, though sellers are firm. Closing quotations are as under, the market being firmer after the Liverpool opener.
At Colaba there was a moderate demand by mills for ready cotton, but exporters were doing little. Prices were steadier but holders were less inclined to operate.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	251	May.
Good M. G. Broach	257½	Mar/1910
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	251	May.
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	246-7	„
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola ...	244	„
Fine M. G. Amroti...	244	„
Fine M. G. Mutitin	236	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	231	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	236	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	237-8	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals	197	January.
Good Westerns	238	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	255	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Strong	
Estimated Sales	8,000	Bales.
Total Imports	12,000	„

Future Delivery Prices :—

May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·58	5·63	5·67	5·64
+11	+13	+13	+12
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jany.-Feb.
5·62	5·62	5·61	5·60	5·60
+12	+14	+14	+14	+14

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet with little doing and prices are easier.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	7 15	0 B. T.
May	„	8 5	6 R. T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is steady with a moderate business passing.
We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs.	7 2	0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	„	7 13	0
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	„	7 11	0
Brown Delhi, May ...	„	7 13	6 R. T.

Poppyseed :—
Prices are firmer and we quote as under:—

May	Rs.	9	15	0 R. T.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	30	12	0
Forward...	Rs.	6	4	0 R. T.

Tone—Firm.
Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs.	24	0	0

Tone—Quiet but steady.
Mowrasseed :—

July-August	Rs.	6	4	0 R.

Tone—Steady.
WHEAT—
The market is easier and prices are giving way.
We quote :—

White Delhi May ...	Rs.	6	3	0 R. T.
White Pesi, 85 p. c. May	„	6	5	0 „
Soft red ready	„	42	0	0 B. T.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,465
India	78
Indian Specie Bank	57

Mills :—

Century	292 1-4
New Great Eastern	197 1-2

Presses :—

New Mofussil	710

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown & Co.	292 X. D.
Badham Pile & Co	133
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference	150
Bombay Steam Nav. Preference...	282 1-2
„ „ Ordinary	345 1-4
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	15 3-4

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	593

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	3,272	bales.
Wheat	49,152	cwts.
Linseed	18,349	„
Rapeseed	8,157	„
Gingellyseed	12	„
Poppyseed...	8,986	„
Groundnuts	1,020	„
Castorseed	11,192	„
Rice	2,357	„
Myrabollams	4,231	„
Cottonseed	13,434	„
Mowrasseed...	77	„
Gram	5,681	„
Joowar	1,941	„
Maize	75	„

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 12.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by Special cablegram, dated London, 5th May :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£1	0s.	£0 10 6	£0 11 9
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 8 0	£0 9 6
Balaghat (Pref ...	£10	...	£0 12 0	£0 13 3
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 8 3	£0 9 6
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£1	5s. 0d.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£1	£1	£0 2 6	£0 3 6
Dharwar Reefs ...	£1	£1	£0 1 6	£0 3 6
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 6
Gimrock, Ind.....	10s.	9s. 9d.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
G. F. Dharwar ...	£1	£1	£0 1 6	£0 2 6
Hutti	£1	£1	£0 18 9	£1 1 3
Hyderabad Dec ...	£3	£3	£2 2 6	£2 7 6
Ind. Mines Syn ...	4s.	3s.	£ Nil	£ Nil
Kempinkte New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 4½	£0 0 9
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 5 0	£5 10 0
Mysore Reef Ord..	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore Wynaad...	£1	19s.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
N Anantapur			£0 10 0	£0 1 10
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 6 3	£1 8 9
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 3 3	£1 5 0
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 10 0	£1 12 6
Burma Ruby Ms...	£1	12s.	£0 7 0	£0 8 0
Burma Oil(Ord)...			£5 3 9	£5 8 0
Sangli Mines Ld...	£1	1s.	£ Nil	£ Nil
D N Mysore Mang.	£1	£1	£ Nil	£ Nil

A NUMBER of people were interested spectators of a curious scene in the churchyard of St. Bortholomew-the-Great on Friday morning. Twenty-one ancient widows climbed a flight of steps to the burying-ground, and each, from an old cracked tombstone, picked up a new sixpence and received a hot cross bun. The charity from which the money is derived is of great antiquity, and there is no satisfactory explanation as to its real origin. Tradition has it that over 550 years ago, a bequest was left by a pious woman of the parish in order to provide doles for poor widows, subject to the stipulation that prayers for the repose of her soul were said on Good Friday. Changing customs caused this latter practice to fall into disuse, but every year the distribution of money has gone on, the grave-stone from which the six-pences are picked up being that of the ancient and mysterious benefactress.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Elysia s—7 bales silk waste and kakoon, K Nixon and Co; 7,156 cwts myrabollams, A Vuzlal.
Castalia s—50 bales wool, F Khoopchand; 100 cwts buffalo pickers, C Peraj and Co.
FOR LONDON.
Egypt s—1,008 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 15 casks skins, Stein Forbes and Co; 10 bales carpets, W and A Graham and Co; 62 casks skins, Nizamudin and Co; 100 bales hemp, E Oomersey.
FOR HULL.
Vigo s—8,000 cwts cottonseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 10,856 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.
Hillglen s—6,381 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 8,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Elysia s—76 bales salted skins, Stein Forbes and Co; 242 casks salted skins, Max Klein; 456 casks salted skins, C J Mathews and Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
King Robert s—2,000 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts poppyseed, 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 212 bales cotton-fly, K Visram and Co.
Culna s—4,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 770 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales hemp, D M Doongajee and Co; 55 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 4,000 cwts bone pieces, Croft Mody and Co; 4 cwts dry animal guts, Latham and Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Aboukir s—6,000 cwts poppyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, David Sassoon and Co; 460 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros.
Fife s—1,000 tons Manganese ore, K Nixon and Co.
Planet Neptune s—3,022 cwts myrabollams, W Becher.
FOR HAMBURG.
Wellington s—55 bales cotton, K Hurmukhrai and Co; 220 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.
FOR MANCHESTER.
Castalia s—4 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.
FOR BARCELONA.
Elysia s—55 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.
FOR MALMO.
Vigo s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
FOR LEGHORN.
Dco Balduino s—1,083 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Bohemia s—100 cwts gum olibanum, P Jethabhoy; 280 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Bohemia s—450 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
FOR NAPLES.
Dco Balduino s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
FOR NEW YORK.
Dco Balduino s—28 cwts wild mace, Nusserwanji Bros and Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
Ischia s—45 cwts olibanum, 60 cwts gum, A H Mowji and Co; 27 cwts fennelseed, 18 cwts kadukhulky, 131 cwts sandlewood, M M Essabhoy; 15 cwts selarus, 30 cwts bysabole, C Peerbhoy Thanawalla, 200 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
Colombo Maru s—300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Colombo Maru s—300 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.
Devanha s—400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
FOR KOBE.
Colombo Maru s—78 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 139 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," May 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Emanuel, Mr R L	Boyne, Mr H G
Ward, Rev W T	Redfern, Miss E
Lovelace, Mr S G	Watts, Col C M
Middleton, Miss	Wrigh, Mrs M

FROM GIBRALTAR—DaSilva, Mr and Mrs 2 infts and child
FROM BRINDISI.
Walker, Mr T Cadogan, Hon W.
Knight, Mr Justice
FROM MARSEILLES.
Owen, Mr A C Fitzpatrick, Mr J
Heberlet, Rev W Brunsen, Miss M
Bux, Mr A Loveday, Miss M
Binsen, Major R
FOR KARACHI.
Nash, Rev H

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Dumbea," May 13.

Passengers to Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer "Dumbea" on the 13th inst from V. Dock Shed No. 12. There will be the usual medical inspection of the cabin passengers in the Shed at 3-15 p. m. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be present at the Prince's Dock Disinfection Station, with all their baggage at 1 p. m. :—

Amstutz, Mr A	Maillot, Mr
Antia, Mr M J	Ubard, Mr and Mrs and child
Boneschi, Mr	Schneider, Mr and Mrs and 2 daughters
Birg, Mr M	Dahan, Mr J and wife
Bassett, Mrs L M	Eeger, Mr A
Chaubal, Mr M B	Marchioni, Mr and Mrs and 2 daughters
Chalavignac, Mr R	Dongtuedroat, Mr
Courvoisier, Mr	Rene, Mr C
Campbell, Lt J	Servais, Mr S
Chinoy, Mr J	Servais, Mr F
Dunickand, Dr	Aubel, Mr
Daruwalla, Mr B C	Amtonelli, Mr and Mrs and 4 children
Dunbar, Mr	Fougue, Mr and Mrs and child
Ferrand, Mr M	Montjervini, Mr
Godbole, Mr P	Favean, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Ghose, Mr T	Paccioni, Mr
Gordon, Mr C	Lunier, Mr and Mrs and 3 children
Gordon, Master	Baland, Mr
Howkes, Miss C M	Songue, Mr and Mrs and [illegible] children
Hardie, Dr G W	[illegible] Valentine, Mr
Botta, Mr J	[illegible], Mr
Bride, Mr	Dunne, Mr
Hussein, Mr	Ant, Mrs
Iles, Miss M	Raffali, Mrs P
Kundgol, Mr A B	Puech, Mr
Kah Charasse, Mr	Kelsey, Mr J F
Koffmann, Mr	Goldman, Mr and Mrs
Macauliffe, Mr M	Watts, Mr and Mrs
Marjoribanks, Maj and Mrs T	Ebratton, Mr
Macphail, Mrs	Seket, Mr and Mrs
Mories, Mrs P	Buend, Mr J
Norman, Mr C M	Stanton, Mr and Mrs
Paowalla, Mr N C	Florence, Mr G
Pemberton, Miss	Fligo, Mr and 2 children
Purbhi Mr	Oswald Dupetelle, Mr
Rennick Col R H F	Le Sausse, Mr J
Ryans, Mr and Mrs and Miss	Keriran, Mr E A
Rossiter, Mr F	Richard, Mr P L
Simson, Mr J A	Chaleyer, Mr
Sagar Chand, Mr	Bradley, Mr and Mrs J
Sadiem, Mrs	Stolge, Mr Bernard
Solomon, Mr D	Lloyd, Mr W C
Stegall, Mrs and inft	Schosunetzlerg, Mr
Thomson, Lt A	Jonannet, Mr
Talbot, Maj and Mrs	Kibble, Mr, Mrs and boy
Tanumal Hirab, Mr	Adviens, Mr J
Unwalla, Mr and Mrs A M	Lucchesi, Mr A
Willis, Mr and Mrs and Miss	Therese, Sister Alcois de St
Walliker, Mrs E C	Joseph, Sister Gregoire
Wilson, Mrs H	Poorten, Mr Van de and daughter and child
Mahs, Rao Mr	Spinks, Mr E
Razoro, Mr and Mrs	Barnard, Mrs O and daughter
Minos, Miss	MaEwan, Mr
Lakermann, Mr and Mrs and servant	Mehta, Mr Maganlal
Cesaris, Governess Mrs	Rennick's Col 4 servants
Cesari, Mr and Mrs and 4 children	
Bauyer, Miss	
Pennel, Mr	
Bloc, Mrs	
Botrel, Mr and Mrs	

PORT SAID,
Mr. Edward Pugh

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

INDIA.
BIRTHS.

HOOPER—May 7, at Ootacamund, the wife of F. E Hooper, of a son.
VIBART—May 6, at Dharwar, the wife of George Vibart, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, of a daughter.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 5m. Sun sets, 7h. 4m. High water, 4-46m., 5-51a. Low water, 10-38m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament : re-play semi-final —Northampton Regt. vs Grant Medical College.
United Men's meeting, Y.M.C.A. Hall, 9-15 p.m.
Middleton's Moving Pictures, opposite Elphinstone High School.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim : "Constant application overcomes the greatest difficulties.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—May 13th, Last Quarter, 10h 15-3m. a.m. ; May 19th, New Moon, 7h. 12-0m. p.m. ; May 27th, First Quarter 6h. 57-8m. a.m. ; May 17th, in Perigee, 2-5h. a.m. ; May 1st, in Apogee, 5-4h. a.m. ; May 28th, in Apogee, 10-9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, May 14.—P. and O. steamer "Salsette," with the English mails of 30th April, due to arrive at 6 a. m. Sun rises, 6h. 5m. Sun sets, 7h. 5m. High water, 6-12m., 6h. 58a. Low water, 0-37m., 0-2a.
Saturday, May 15.—The Naigaum Mills Company, 137 Hornby Road, 4 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 5m. Sun sets, 7h. 5m. High water, 7-37m., 8-2a. Low water, 2-40m., 1-35a.
Sunday, May 16.—Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 7h. 5m. High water, 8-50m., 8-58a. Low water, 2-31m., 2-42a.
Monday, May 17.—City of Bombay Buildings Company, Empire Theatre, 5-30 p. m. Bombay European and Eurasian Poor Fund Association, annual meeting, Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.'s office, 6-15 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 7h. 6m. High water, 9-48m., 9-47a. Low water, 3-15m., 3-36a.
Tuesday, May 18.—Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 7h. 6m. High water, 10-38m., 10-32a. Low water, 3-57m., 4-27a.
Wednesday, May 19.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Kemp and Co., annual meeting, Sassoon House, 3-30 p.m. Bombay Insolvency Court, vacation sitting, 11-30 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 7h. 7m. High water, 11-26m., 11-16a. Low water, 4-38m., 5-16a.

ST. MARY'S EX-STUDENTS' UNION.—The St. Mary's ex-Students' Union, Bombay, will give a concert at 9 o'clock to-morrow (Friday) evening on the tennis court at their premises in Mazagon. A dance will follow.

BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the Bombay, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March.....Nomur	T Lam
Song .....Sweet Genevieve	H Tenker
Selection .....Pirates of Penzance	Sullivan
Valse .....Estudiantina	Waldteufel
Selection .....Veronique	Messager
Polka .....Retour des Champs	Waldteufel

DROWNED IN THE SEA.—In Ali Omer street yesterday Mr. E. T. Lambert Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest of the body of Ahmed Sidick, a Mahomedan boy of ten. On Tuesday last the deceased went to Chowpatty with seven other boys. They saw a cocoanut floating in the sea, and it was proposed that the deceased and another should fetch it. The deceased who could not swim went into the sea. He went beyond his depth and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The Elementary Sanitary Class organised by the Bombay Sanitary Association will, if there be a sufficient number of students, be held this year in June next. Lectures are delivered twice a week after 5 p.m. A nominal fee of Rs. 10 is charged for the whole course of three months. Students are given outdoor instructions as well. Prizes for high proficiency in the examination are given. Persons intending to join the Class should apply to the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay Sanitafy Association, Municipal Offices, by the 31st May.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The Soldiers' Home.

IN our advertisement columns appears the attractive programme that has been selected by the Management of the Excelsior Cinematograph for the special entertainment on behalf of the Soldiers' Home that is to take place at their pavilion to-night at 10 o'clock. It will be noticed that the programme is twice the length of those of ordinary shows, while the subjects are as varied as possible and such as should satisfy the most versatile tastes.

As already mentioned by us, the proceeds of this special show are to be devoted to the funds of the Soldiers' Home at Colaba, an institution which deserves well from all Britishers in Bombay. The special efforts of the Proprietors of the Excelsior Cinematograph to aid in the establishment of a Home for our soldier friends have a peculiarly interesting side, as evincing an international spirit of mutual help and esteem, and the least that can be done by all Britishers who are interested in the real welfare of our men of arms in India is to show their appreciation of these efforts by reciprocating them in flocking to the special show to-night.

There will be the additional attraction of delightful music rendered by the Band of the Gloucestershire Regiment, and Messrs. Cornaglia have the catering for the wants of the inner man. With such attractive elements to guarantee a really pleasant evening, it is not by any means difficult to predict a crowded pavilion ; and it is specially hoped that the results of the show will materially benefit the funds of the Soldiers' Home.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 30th April 1909.	Total from 1st April to 30th April 1909.	For week ending 30th April 1908.	Total from 1st April to 30th April 1908.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	30	113	18	100
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	21	104	27	100
Vessels transported	19	65	16	63
Vessels attended to	3	6	2	12
Vessels warped	...	2	...	3

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

SELLING COCAINE WITHOUT A LICENSE.

His Worship disposed of the case in which Inspector Sullivan of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged Kalidas Pitamber, Dr. Babajt Chowan and Dhanji Dongersey with selling cocaine without a license from the Collector of Customs. Mr. Oliveira, Pleader, defended the first accused, Mr. Wadia, the second, and Mr. De Souza, the third.

The facts of the case have been reported. In January last the Abkari Department received information to the effect that the first accused was selling cocaine on a large scale with the assistance of others. Inspectors Cuverji Barashsh, Nariman, J. D. Gandhy, Fernandez, Velloze and N. C. Cama investigated the matter. They employed a man, named Rupsing, to purchase cocaine from the accused. Rupsing was introduced to the second accused, and a bargain was struck for the purchase of 150 ozs. of cocaine. On the 13th April last, Rupsing was taken by the second and third accused to the house of the first accused, where the bargain was completed, Rupsing taking delivery of the cocaine and Kalidas receiving Rs, 2,700. Just then, according to an arrangement previously made, the house was raided by a party of Police and Abkari officers, and the accused were arrested.

The Magistrate sentenced the first and second accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 250 each, or, in default, to undergo one month's simple imprisonment. The third accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 250, or, in default, to undergo one month's simple imprisonment.

Chowan was also charged with being in possession of morphia of the value of Rs. 20 without a license. The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

Jamal Raja, a victoria driver, was charged with causing hurt by rash and negligent driving. Mr. Dhondi, pleader, defended the accused. The charge against the accused was that, on the 3rd April last, he knocked down one Ramaya Mulaya in Sonapur Lane, one of the wheels of the victoria passing over the complainant's leg. The complainant was removed to hospital, where he remained for a month. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or, in default, to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment. The fine, if paid, was ordered to be given to the complainant as compensation.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

MURDER OF A PATHAN.

Inspector Stenson charged Adrakina Yadkhan, a Pathan, with causing the murder of Mahomedshah Gulabshah, a Pathan, on the evening of the 18th ultimo.

The complaint was that the deceased and the accused belonged to two different factions of their community. They were both fined by the headman of the Pathan "Jamat" on the 17th and on the following evening the accused went up to the deceased, who was sitting on a charpoy in Teli Mohulla, and taking out a clasp knife he stabbed him on the left shoulder-blade. His lung was injured and he died of the injuries in hospital. The accused then went to the headman of his Jamat and informed him of the deed. The police went there and arrested him.

The Magistrate committed him to the Sessions.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. P. B. Jeejeebhoy (Chairman), Mahomedbhai Currimbhoy, and J. C. Jamsetji.

Their Worships disposed of 34 cases yesterday morning, some of which were against victoria drivers for plying for hire off the stand and without a license, and against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

GIRGAON.

Before Messrs. Frank Anderson (Chairman), and S. A. Nathan.

Their Worships disposed of 48 cases, the majority of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public street.

DADAR.

Before Mr. Haji Yusf Haji Ismail (Chairman), and Dr. Daderker.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, some of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public place.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	2	10
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	12	7	
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	1	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	6	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.....	7	6	14
G Mahim and Worli	7	6	16
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	13
Total.....	40	30	109
This day last year.....	35	20	120
Do. 1907.....			111

THE RAT CAMPAIGN
May 12th, 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	46	35	6
B	337	128	17
C	134	53	14
D	85	23	4
E	270	41	4
F	108	6	0
G	87	1	0
Total to date...	1,057	287	45
Total rats killed.....			1,354

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Madura, 127 tons, Captain P. Chappell, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Buseh &c., with a general cargo, 10 cases opium and 1 Major Smith, and 70 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain H. McDiarmid, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi via Kathiawar Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Belle of France, 2,468 tons, Captain J. P. Corgill, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Arenbank, 3,474 tons, Captain M. G. Harrison, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Barry, with a cargo of coal.

THE French mail steamer Dumbea, 3,219 tons, Captain F. Boyer, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Noumea, &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Umkloti, 1,398 tons, Captain A. F. Clarke, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Durban, via Delagoa Bay, with a cargo of coal and 7 cabin and 90 deck passengers.

THE steamer Djibouti, 2,397 tons, Captain James arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Port Louis, with a cargo of sugar and 5 cabin and 41 deck passengers.

THE steamer Ballochmyle, 2,105 tons, Captain F. Williamson, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Fultala, 2,701 tons, Captain G. Symmers, sailed on Wednesday for Calcutta with a general cargo and Miss Jaus and 9 deck passengers.

THE Dredger Governador, 176 tons, Captain R. A. Harrison, sailed on Wednesday for Mormugoa.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co.'s steamer Pasha, 3,839 tons, Captain R. White, sailed on Wednesday for Rangoon, &c., with a general cargo.

THE steamer Ben Vrackie 2,534 tons, Captain D. A. Hunter, sailed on Wednesday for Calcutta.

THE steamer Buceros, 2,595 tons, Captain W. Keasley, sailed on Wednesday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE City Line steamer City of Madras, 3,048 tons, Captain C. McFee, sailed on Wednesday for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Trafford Hall, 3,436 tons, Captain W. R. Hood, sailed on Wednesday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Graham, 3,288 tons, Captain W. Elliott, sailed on Wednesday for Havre and Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Delhi, 4,783 tons, Captain G. W. Gordon, sailed on Wednesday for Shanghai &c, with China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Mr. C. Framrose, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Sethna, Mr. Stewart, Miss H. Bastat, Miss L. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Gandhi, Mr. Vilcassim, Messrs. C. J. B. J., and K. J. Rustomji, Mr. and Mrs. H R. H. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. H. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Cox and infant, Mr. F. Ebsarington, Mrs. Rosina Rozario, Mr. E. Walker, Mr. M. T. Khan, Mrs. T. D. Khan, Miss Khan and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Dubash. For Auckland—Gr. S. Barzy. For Sydney—Mr. C. Phillip and Mr. C. Sharpe. For Hongkong—Mr. G. Narumul. For Shanghai—Mr. L. Seetaram Pershad.

THE B I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain G. Elton, will sail to-day for Buereh with a general cargo and Lieut. D. J. Manfield, Lieut. E. W. Chadwick, Mrs. S. M. Jacob, Mr. C. A. Walpole, 6 natives and 165 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Vadala 2,164 tons, Captain J. Rees will sail to-day for Calcutta and Coast ports with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Shirala 3,899 tons Captain J. Farquharson will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's steamer Haidari 1,563 tons Captain F. de Lorne arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Jedah with a general cargo and 22 deck passengers.

The following telegram from the Principal Port Officer, Rangoon, has been received by the Port Officer:—

338. My 229. Permanent Light Vessel Krishna Shoal resumes her position on or about the 11th instant.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Prosperine Comdr...Leatham.....Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C Stocken .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus . Lieut Thune in charge...Survey St
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Thune in charge Survey St
R I M S Duffe in ...Lieut Gould Smith .....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche .....R I Marine

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Fife...2494A Harrison Hall ...22-5 W & A G & Co
2 Costalia.....401 Hamilton .....Liverpool.....15-5 W & A Graham & Co
3 D Balduino.....2634 Maganzini.....Genoa.....15-5 Florio & R S N Co
4 Ichia...2481 Balsito Hongkong 17-5 P & R S N Co
5 Wellington 3675 Evans .. Hamburg .....22-5..... J Mackintosh & Co
7 Bohemia .....2305...Dobcevich... Trieste.....16-5... A Lloyds S N Co
8 King Robert...2514 Dower Antwerp 22-5 K N & Co
9 Flysin...3894 Haig...Liverpool25-5 W & A G & Co
10 & 11 Egypt41793Summers...London 22-5 P & O Co
14 Linga.....951 Karachi .....14-5 .....M M & Co
16 Britannia1976 Davidson Mauritius.15-5B& H M N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Macleau...	292	2 Young	Malabar Coast...	22-5	F Muir & Co
B Goldenfels	2202	Riepers	Rangoon	13-5	W & A G & Co
D & E Culgarff	2963	Maclachlan..	Antwerp...	17-5	M & Co
P Planet Neptune...	2321	Plice Duskirk		15-5	F Muir & Co
F Colombo Maru.....	2919	Winckler...	Kobe	15-5	N Y Kaisha
G Mosbtari...	1110	Green ..	Mauritius	20-5	B & P S N Co
H Islami...	1604	Hannah...	Zanzibar...	14-5	B & P S N Co
K Hillglen ...	2772	Pillford...	Hull and London	14-5.....	T Morrison & Co
M Devanha	4785	Hayward...	Shanghai	25-5	O & S N Co
N Kaiser.....	1714	Haldt...	Durban &c	13-5	A Strandes
O Aboukor.....	2345	Young.....	Dunkirk...		20-5 W & A Graham & Co
Q Ahmadi...	1640	Hughes	Jedah...	14-5	B & P S N Co
Kasara.....	505	Manley ...	Busreh	13-5...	H W V D M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Umkloti s	Clarke	Durban, Apl. 22
	Djibouti s	James	PortLouis, Apl. 29
	Ballochmyle s.....	Williamson ...	Calcutta, Apl. 30
12	Belli of France s...	Corgill.....	Calcutta, Apl. 28
	Greenbank s	Harrison	Barry, Apl. 10
	Dumbea s	Boyer	Noumea, Apl. 1
	Madura s.....	Chappell	Busreh, Apl. 29
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid ...	Karnahi, May 10
	Haidari s.....	DeLorne	Jedah, Apl. 30

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	H M S Hyacinth s	Disk.....	Colombo
	Fultala s.....	Symmers	Calcutta
	Governader (Dredger) s.....	Harrison	Mormugoa
	Pasha s	White	Rangoon
	Ben Vrackie s ...	Hunter	Calcutta
	Buceros s.....	Keasley	Calcutta
	City of Madras s...	McFee	Liverpool via Karachi
	Trafford Hall s...	Hood.....	Liverpool, &c
	Clan Graham s ...	Elliott	Antwerp, &c
	Delhi s.....	Gordon.....	Shanghai, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Shirala, Farquharsen for Calcutta.
" Vadala, Rose for Calcutta, &c.
" Kasara, Elton for Busreh, &c.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—

Steamer Amra for Mostyn Deep.
" Vigo for Hull, &c.
" *Salsette for Aden.
" Madura for Persian Gulf, &c.

*To arrive.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vorwaerts from Bombay, arrived at Suez on the 10th instant.

The P. & O. steamer Socotra, (Extra) arrived at Singapore at 8 a.m. and left there at 3-30 p. m. on the 11th instant.

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Storage (Accumulator) Battery Works.
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THE PROPRIETOR has returned from Nagpore, where he was specially SELECTED from the Presidency to CATER for the Visitors to the C. P. & Berar Exhibition, and has commenced booking, from the 1st instant for the hot weather.

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Secretary and Treasurer.

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By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1909.

SOUTH AFRICAN UNION.

AFTER months of patient deliberation the South African Closer Union Convention has come to an agreement and the draft Act, formulated as the basis of discussion, has been adopted with very few amendments. The division of race is declared to have gone for ever, and perhaps such is the case, though for years to come we may have occasional reflections of it revealing themselves in Parliamentary debates and electioneering campaigns. The Cape Parliament was longest in coming into line, for the Cape is old and conservative, but the agreement was bound to come sooner or later. Having come early in the history of South Africa under the British flag there is more chance of success, and a federated South Africa may be at once more actually a Commonwealth than that of Australia has yet become. "The Road to South African Union" has long been discussed and the processes which gave the proposal for South African union a prospect of almost certain success are readily traced. Foremost among these come the Customs Conferences, which, though for a long time indecisive, all tended in this direction, as did in a different measure the later Railway Conferences and those on Defence of South Africa and other organised Councils of South African statesmen and business heads. The hope of establishing unification on a fixed basis may be said to rest on the final, if delayed, outcome of the deliberations of these bodies. But this wise spirit of compromise is a new thing, for from the time of the Big Trek in 1837, the history of South Africa, in spite of the absence of strong physical barriers, was for years one of disunion. Each State, as it grew up and consolidated, worked on distinct lines, following out its own destiny with little regard to the interests of its neighbours, or much idea of combining for mutual advantage. In 1857 Sir George Grey, with the prescience that distinguished him, pronounced Federal Union to be the best bond for welding a strong South African Colony. Though the Orange Free State endorsed his view, no step forward was made and decentralisation took firmer hold. In 1876 Lord Carnarvon secured the passing of an Act to permit the various South African Governments to confederate whenever they wished to do so. But nothing came of that, because the idea emanated not from within, but from without.

Railway competition strengthened the factors of disunion until the interest of the different States in rebates of Customs Duties worked with a new force towards a policy of union. Conference followed Conference and a Customs Union was established between five of the States just before the war broke out. That episode in South African history assisted in the unification of the States, as did subsequently the grant of self-government to the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. These measures dispelled Boer distrust and suspicion of the British Government. In 1903 when war echoes had died away a Customs Union Convention assembled at Bloemfontein, the Transvaal and Rhodesia joining the other States for a common definite object, the abolition of transit rates and the fixing of a five per cent. charge for the collection of duty at the sea-ports. Three years later another Conference met at Pietermaritzburg—when prosperity seemed at a low ebb in South Africa—and another workable convention was evolved. The different Railway Conferences have not yet resulted in such satisfactory measures, but a railway war is at all events not likely to arise. At a South African Defence Conference, held at Johannesburg in January 1907, a resolution was passed that a scheme for the combined defence of the Colonies should be arrived at which might prepare the way for the ultimate federation of the Defence forces of South Africa. Some real good should come from the decisions of the Conference. The terms of the Unification Bill provide for the legislative and fiscal exigencies of every State, the Union proposing to take upon itself all responsibilities and appropriate all revenues for the common good. Briton and Boer it is now felt will work whole-heartedly together in the interests of the country. Racial compromise, not racial antagonism, is the soundest foundation for a South African nation. The first and even the second Parliament may be largely a Boer Assembly, but even statesmen of pronounced British sympathies see nothing subversive in that. If the language question be tactfully handled one of the chief obstacles to a perfect understanding between the Briton and Boer of coming generations will be smoothed away.

It is satisfactory to note that in the deliberations of the various assemblies party feeling has been granted very little scope. What the other colonies had to contend with was the apathy of Cape Colony and the jealousies of the newer ones. As a prominent member of the Cape House of Assembly remarked the other day, a statement had been made in the Transvaal—in discussing the public debts of the country—that they were going into partnership with the Cape, which was bankrupt. That statement has since been given an absolute denial. There is no truth in it. The public debt per head of the white population in the Cape is less than that in the Transvaal. It is only one-third of Natal, and it is more than £6 less than the Transvaal. Most of the Cape's debt is remunerative. It has not been nearly so much during the last two or three years as in days gone by. Under good and proper management, such as is suggested in the Constitution, the railways will more than pay their way, even in the Cape Colony. The Cape Assembly was brought to its senses by the reading of the views of a former Colonial administrator, Earl Grey, which were commended to hon. members who seemed afraid to swallow the present Constitution for fear they might find afterwards that it disagreed with them:—"Some difficulties may be wisely encountered, and some apparent risks well incurred, in reliance on the resources which every civilised society will always discover within themselves for obviating the dangers incident to measures resting on any broad and solid principle of truth and justice. I should, therefore, not be unwilling or afraid to act on that policy, even though I could not distinctly perceive how some conflicting interests can be adjusted under it, or how perfect arrangements could be made for the prevention of injustice for some member or classes of the Colonial Society." In that spirit the House accepted the draft Constitution, which will, it is felt, in the far remote future be regarded as a veritable monument of wisdom.

BOMBAY FORESTS. THE somewhat lengthy resolution issued by Government on the Forest administration of the Presidency and Sind is a temperately worded but none the less appreciative account of useful work done under circumstances which by their endless variety render the work extremely difficult. In one respect the resolution goes further than might be generally expected and is a strong defence for the Department and refutation of the oft brought complaint of harshness on the part of the Forest officials. The accusation is made chiefly on the ground that prosecutions are ruthlessly pressed for minor offences. This is first proved to be the exact opposite of the truth and then Government having endorsed the obvious view that laws and regulations are made to be observed and not broken says, "When action is taken with a due sense of what is necessary for the protection of the forests and with a proper regard to the need for punishing real offenders and for not causing irritation against the Department by harassing the mass of population with needless compoundings and prosecutions, no increase which may occur from time to time in Forest prosecutions is likely to be without justification." Immediately following is a sentence which concludes, "a wavering and inconstant policy leads only to the number of prosecutions remaining, with variations, at a high level without inducing a respect for the law amongst those who are apt to break it" and support is then given to the system of communal responsibility. Certainly the number of prosecutions instituted cannot place them under the category of being either vexatious or harassing, in fact the number is so low that it would almost seem that Government is of the opinion that a little more vigour might have a beneficial effect. On this point all who have given even slight consideration to forest questions will agree, especially as it is no secret that there is a section of the community which uses the means of suggestion of breaking forest laws as a means of educating villagers into dissatisfaction against Government. But on one point it is harder to agree with the resolution. "Expenditure on all useful objects is limited only by the necessities of sound finance" In itself this is an admirable phrase which might be utilised for an illuminated text, but when placed in conjunction with facts assumes the diminished proportions of a platitude. We need draw only one comparison. The amount spent on irrigation depends to a large extent on the general funds available. The Forest Department is in reality an enormous irrigation department, but the treatment of the two differs considerably. Whereas irrigation is a purse into which revenue is poured the Forest Department is expected to supply funds which leave it necessarily under-staffed and under-paid. In our own review of the administration reports we laid stress on the necessity of Government speedily granting the concessions which the Department has been acknowledged as right in demanding and the resolution expresses the same opinion. The fulfilment, however, is a different matter and the delay is a somewhat satirical comment by Government on its own remarks regarding sound finance. The gross revenue in the year was over thirty-seven lakhs and the total expenditure on works and repairs a little short of a lakh. The margin is sufficiently large to justify not only the increased pay and prospects which are demanded and foreshadowed, but also the extension of the service which would enable the Department adequately to cope with all the work with which it is faced.

THE BRAIN OF MAN. PROFESSOR F. W. Mott, in a discourse on Brains, must have relieved the doubts of many persons with small heads. A small brain, he declared, might do much better work than one that was enlarged. It all depended on the amount of nervous elements it contained. No doubt the human brain has increased in size with the advance of civilisation, but it would seem that the useful limit of size can be easily reached, for large brains of a fairly convolutional pattern too, may be possessed by imbeciles and idiots and yet be thoroughly inefficient for want of the necessary nerve power. Though the left half of the brain has to control the speech and dexterity of its owner, it has not been found to be heavier or better supplied with blood than the right. Nevertheless the left half has ordinarily the force to carry out its designs, for 98 per cent of people are right-handed. In thinking, both sides combine action, the connecting bridge between the two halves enabling them to work together at that hardest of all operations. Even in the matter of speech the right hemisphere is not idle, but what its exact share is seems still obscure. The opinion of the phrenologist, Mr. J. Nayler, who has been speaking on "Racial Supremacy," is that the Anglo-Saxon race has the heaviest and most capable brains to be found anywhere. He warned his audience that it is not enough to inherit good brains, they must be educated scientifically and technically if they are to secure the best results for the community to which they belong. The philosopher may sit down and think out the truth of this theory, but the nation that really means to develop must keep up a constant struggle for "personal, political and religious liberty" by the perpetual effort and sustained emulation of its individual members. As they go up the steep ascent, there can be no standing still to take an encouraging look back at the depths from which aspiring individuals have raised the race. It is a theory that leaves the unambitious man breathless, and unless he is an altruist and a determined follower of Mr. H. G. Wells, he will be tempted to cry "*cui bono*" and fall out by the way.

PASTEURISM IN INDIA. THE seventh annual report of the Pasteur Institute of India has just been issued, showing that one thousand three hundred and forty-nine patients underwent anti-rabic treatment at the Institute during 1907, which was a slight increase on the previous year. In the first year the patients numbered only three hundred and twenty-one, so that the increase has been very large and notably amongst native patients. During 1907, for instance, the number of European patients, which was almost half the number of native patients, dropped considerably; while the number of native patients increased by an even greater amount. The Punjab sent the largest part of the patients, with the United Provinces second and the Central Provinces third. Bombay sent one hundred and sixty-three patients, while Madras sent exceedingly few, owing to the Coonoor Institute having commenced taking patients from there and from Ceylon. Past experience seems to have brought its reward, for the percentage of failures in the year under review was 0·44, a figure lower than has ever been previously reached at Kasauli. It is only fair to add that in the cases of failure the cause could, in the majority of instances, be directly traced to delay in coming to Kasauli to undergo the treatment. It is well known that the system, while securing the greatest safety in the case of a poisonous bite, has been attended with temporary but occasionally severe discomfort. Now a somewhat modified treatment has been adopted which obviates these disadvantages and the change is sure to make the Institute more popular among native patients.

GENERAL SIR O'MOORE CREAGH will arrive in Bombay on the 10th September and will take over the Commander-in-Chiefship a few days later at Simla.

COMMANDER W. G. BEAUCHAMP, R.I.M., in charge of the Marine Survey of India, proceeds shortly on six months' leave to England.

SIR JOHN HEWETT and party have bagged 5 tigers since His Honour rejoined his shooting camp in the Terai. The Lieut-Governor returns to Naini Tal on the 29th instant.

A TELEGRAM from Aden states that Colonel Anderson, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon of Lucknow, is somewhat better, and was to sail for Home on Wednesday.

VISCOUNT VALENTIA has been elected President of the Polo and Riding Polo Society, and Lord Arthur Cecil was chosen President-elect for 1910.

LIEUTENANT A. HAMILTON, R.I.M., is appointed Port Officer, Bassein (Burma), vice Commander J. J. W. Calderon, R.I.M., granted 11 months' leave out of India on private affairs.

IT has been raining in Rangoon continuously since 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning and the monsoonish aspect of the weather caused the opinion to be formed that the rains have set in.

A RANGOON tobacco stall is exhibiting a cartoon from the Cairo "Punch," touching on recent troubles in Turkey. The crowds daily attracted by it are so large that the Police have to keep moving them on.

CAPTAIN C. DAW, Master of the "Renee Rickmers" was fined Rs. 20, for refusing to moor his vessel as required by the Deputy Conservator of the Port in the Pegu river, where vessels usually were anchored to discharge cargoes of oil.

THE regulations for the enlarged Legislative Councils, under preparation by the Government of India, will include a category of exclusion. Other regulations under the Act will be dealt with by Provincial rules, subject to the Viceroy's sanction.

RECENTLY, a white tigress, says a Bengal paper, 3 feet 8 inches in length (tail included), was shot in the Murhi Sub-Division Forest of the Dhenkanal State, Orissa. The specimen was a good one. The ground colour was pure white, and the stripes were of a deep reddish black colour. The white colour appeared to be natural, as the tigress was in good condition and showed no sign of disease. The skin has been presented to the Raja of Dhenkanal as a curiosity.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

THE CANTON-HANKAU RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, APRIL 23.

As is well-known, the Chinese Government has made a contract with the German Asiatic Bank for the raising of a loan, by the terms of which the Bank in question is to find £3,000,000 for the construction of the northern part of the Canton-Hankau Railway. This agreement has caused dissatisfaction in England, for the reason that the Yangtse district is considered in that country as belonging especially to the English sphere of influence. But has been shown by a report from the Shanghai correspondent of the Berlin "Weltkorrespondenz" published on April 1st, it lay in England's power to construct the line long ago. That country, however, did not hasten matters, although the construction of this line was of great importance for the interests of the English Colony of Hongkong. Furthermore, the above-mentioned article states that great satisfaction has been expressed, not only in German circles but also by the subjects of other European nations, and also above all by the Chinese themselves that the action of the German Asiatic Bank has finally settled the railway question. The satisfaction of the Chinese is also to be attributed to political reasons. Chinese national feeling has increased to an enormous extent in the last few years, and it is repugnant to this feeling for China to see one foreign power exercising to a certain extent a predominant influence in China. From the Chinese point of view, competition between foreign nations is desirable, so that the influence of the different Powers may be equalised. Foreigners will have to reckon with this frame of mind and will do well in the future to divide their spheres of influence, and to content themselves with a limited amount in order not to be entirely driven away by the jealousy of the Chinese. For this reason, therefore, Germany's competition in the Yangtse Valley may to a certain extent be regarded as acting in the interests of England. But quite apart from this standpoint, this competition need arouse no political antagonism between the two countries. In the South of China, more especially with regard to the question of railway construction and the economic influence belonging to it, the French are England's keenest rivals; it may even be said that they are on the way to outflank England in this domain. Despite this fact, however, the political entente between England and France is in no way affected. Why should that which is recognised between England and France, not be equally recognised between England and Germany?

It is true that the German Asiatic Bank has been reproached by both English and French financial circles with not having acted loyally, and is accused of having gone behind the back of English and French rivals. Were this reproach justified the German Asiatic Bank would deserve severest blame, for loyalty is just as much the soul of business life as it is of political and social life.

The Banking Institute thus accused has some days ago supplied the following explanation to one of our most respected Berlin contemporaries the "Vossische Zeitung": The German syndicate made proposals, concerning a common loan for Chinese railway purposes, to the English and French financial groups as long ago as January last. On that occasion the Germans were refused equal rights, more especially in the matter of supplying materials. By this refusal, the German Syndicate was accorded a free hand, and it announced its intention, in a perfectly loyal manner, to other groups of taking advantage of this freedom, and of sending in independent tenders. After the commencement of German negotiations with China a proposal was made from the English side for a concerted action under certain conditions. This suggestion was accepted on the German side, but the Germans declare themselves unwilling to break off their existing negotiations with China, until a complete understanding between German, English and French groups should be reached by means of a conference. Should, however, an arrangement be concluded between the German Syndicate and the Chinese Government before terms could be made with the English and French, the former offered to share the work of the latter.

This report, which was at once sent to London, shows that the German Syndicate would not withdraw its tender to the Chinese Government. In this it was quite right; for had it withdrawn the tender, and had an agreement with the English and French not ensued, between the two stools it would have fallen to the ground, since it would scarcely have been possible to once more open up negotiations with the Chinese Government. The German Syndicate, too, had also left it open to the English and French to negotiate between the three groups and the Chinese Government with a view to reaching an eventual conclusion.

After the explanation of the situation, it is no longer possible to reproach the German Asiatic Bank with want of loyalty. It has fought with honest weapons, and if it has won the battle, it can only be said "c'est la guerre." On some other occasion, another nation will carry off the palm, surely this should be no reason for either hostility or suspicion. In the true interests of European nations, an end should be put to all such hostilities and mutual newspaper attacks, for such petty disputes can scarcely increase the respect in which the white race is held by the Chinese.

THE INTERNATIONAL SALES SYNDICATES FOR ZINC AND LEAD.

The enormous fall in prices to which, as a consequence of the American crisis in the autumn of 1907, all base metals have been subjected, has already began to win over the producers to the idea of forming a union with the object of bringing about a rise or of at least establishing a fixed price, on the markets of the world. The zinc workers succeeded in bringing these endeavours to culminating point towards the end of February last. Under the leadership of the Metal Company in Frankfurt-on-Main, and of the well-known firm of Beer Sondheimer and Co., the so-called Zinc Syndicate has been brought into being. This body, it is true, offers no advantage to those works which mine zinc ores but do not refine them, but affords a good prospect of a gradual rise in prices, which touched bottom in January 1908, to such works as turn their own ores, or those obtained from other mines, into marketable metal. It greatly facilitated the formation of this latest international syndicate that three countries take the lion's share in the production of this metal. Out of a total output of 7,38,400 tons of zinc for the year 1907, 226,838 tons came from the United States, 218,700 tons from Germany and 148,520 tons from Belgium; thus making the total product of these three countries 584,058 tons, or more than 79 per cent. of the total amount produced. Of the residue, amounting to something more than a fifth of the output half comes from England and France. Then follow far behind Poland, Holland, Austria, Spain, and Australia, with amounts varying from 15,000 to 1,000 tons. Until 1906 Germany held the first place; it was only in 1907 that the United States took a small lead. As the total world-demand for zinc amounts to 705,200 tons, it will only be necessary to slightly limit the production in order to bring about the scarcity of supplies necessary to ensure the producers a profitable price. When we consider that the presence of zinc ore is limited to comparatively few places, and when we bear in mind the difficulty of working it up, it is not at all likely that any outsiders will venture to interfere with the prices fixed by the Syndicate, as long as they are kept within reasonable limits.

As lead has not been affected by the slender improvement in prices, which has made itself manifest since the middle of last year in other base metals, but, on the contrary, still has a tendency to fall, the wish has been expressed in Paris to likewise bring about an International Lead Convention. To this end the Metal Company has come to an arrangement with the American Smelting and Refining Company, and the Australian Broken Hill Preprietary Company, by means of which a common sale depot will be established from next May, and by means of which the other lead producers are to be induced to join this movement. The necessity for the formation of this Syndicate is pointed out by the fact that, at the present level of prices, despite the momentary small rise caused by the strike in the Broken Hill District in Australia, where 10 per cent, of the total lead production is concentrated, no net profits are produced in the case of many of the older works; this in consequence of the increased price of production. In the case of lead too, the total demand, which in 1906 amounted to 984,700 tons, and in 1907 to 977,500 tons, comes so near to the total supply, which in 1909 ran to something over a million tons, that there should be no difficulty in producing a greater steadiness and even a rise in prices. The difficulty lies, however, in the fact that lead ores are found equally distributed over the principal producing countries and that, especially in Mexico and Canada, an important increase of production has made itself felt since 1907. This increase is likely to reach greater dimensions still in the immediate future. A special difficulty in the way of Germany joining this Syndicate, lies in the fact that the principle German Lead Mines are in the possession of the Prussian State, which has to take into consideration the disinclination that Parliament has to have anything to do with any Union, whose object is the artificial increase of prices. Should, however, it prove possible to bring this Syndicate into being it is more than probable that efforts will be made to raise the prices of copper by some similar arrangement. In this manner the results of the American crisis on the metal market would have a lasting influence on the whole economic development of many industries, which at the present moment derive an advantage from the low price of metal and iron ores.

L. ASCH.

THE COMING VICEROY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When first we read of the suggested appointment of Mr. Winston Churchill as Viceroy of India, we thought it was a joke. But that it is no joke is evidenced by your further telegram of yesterday and leader of this morning.

To those of us that were present during his Manchester campaign, and that know India at all, no more unsuitable man could be found in the British Isles for the high and dignified position of Governor-General and Viceroy of India.

The appointment of Mr. Churchill as Viceroy would be a catastrophe, England might deplore for all time and it would certainly be an insult to this great Empire.

I sincerely trust your leader of this morning will reach and be read by all Members of Parliament, and by each Cabinet Minister.—Yours, &c.,

W. A. W.

Bombay, May 12.

RESHAD EFFENDI, now Mahomed V, was "for many years kept by the Sultan in what has virtually been a state of imprisonment in one of the royal palaces." The royal palace referred to is most probably the famous Kafess (the word means cage) in the grounds of the old Seraglio. Here princes inconveniently near the throne have been always shut up, and several deposed Sultans have ended inglorious days in it. The custom of keeping the eldest male of the Royal house shut up during the lifetime of the reigning Sultan dates from Ahmed I., in the beginning of the seventeenth centuary. Ahmed was the first Sultan to depart from the cheerful custom of strangling the princes of the Royal houses on coming to the throne ("bear, like the Turk, no brother near the throne," as Pope said); he shut up Mustafa in the Kafess instead. The custom has been a ruinous one, for the imprisoned prince is out of the world, and has often grown old with no knowledge of politics and the work of government. Mustafa had been in the Kafess forty years when he came to the throne, and he was half an idiot. The Kafess is one of the three buildings in the old Seraglio which not even the most privilged visitor is allowed to enter. One contains the relics of the Prophet—his mantle, his beard, and his tooth, and the impression in the limestone of his foot; another is the old disused harem, and the third is the Kafess, the building which has seen some of the bloodiest scenes in Turkish history.

THE STRIKE IN PARIS.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Foreign Mails Delayed.

GOVERNMENT UNYIELDING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 11.

The Postal agitation in Paris is assuming a revolutionary complexion, of which a large section of the employes disapprove, and which is causing a division in the ranks.

LONDON, MAY 12.

A meeting of 10,000 Postal employes in Paris last night resolved to strike. The travelling sorters on the night mails have ceased work and the dockers at Saint Nazaire refused to ship the mails for Panama, which have been returned to Paris.

M. Barthou, speaking in the Chamber, said that the Government would not yield.

THE RUSSIAN POLICE SCANDALS.

Trial of M. Lopukhin.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The trial of M. Lopukhin, formerly Russian Chief of Police, who was arrested in February last, has begun in St. Petersburg.

OUTRAGE IN NORTHERN NIGERIA.

Resident's Guard Attacked.

PUNITIVE FORCE DESPATCHED.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The Northern Nigerian Resident, Mr. Vanrenen, with three Europeans and thirty-five Police, was proceeding to instal a Chief, fifty miles from Zungeru, when the party was ambushed on the 6th instant.

Mr. Vanrenen, the Chief and eleven Police were killed. A punitive force was despatched on the 9th instant.

The rising is local in character.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONVENTION.

Difficulties Overcome.

END OF THE RACE QUESTION.

LONDON, MAY 11.

Telegrams from Bloemfontein state that at the banquet given to the delegates to the Closer Union Convention, the Cape Premier announced that the Convention had come to an universal agreement. He declared that the division of races was gone without the possibility of return.

The Chief Justice, Sir John H. De Villiers, stated that the agreement had been reached with the greatest difficulty. Proportional representation had been dropped, but otherwise there were very few amendments.

ARMS FOR AFGHANISTAN.

Caravan Crosses Seistan.

LONDON, MAY 11.

A telegram received from St. Petersburg states that a caravan of four hundred camels, carrying contraband arms and ammunition for Afghanistan, has traversed Seistan, but the authorities were powerless to intercept it.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

Relative Position in Manchuria

AGREEMENT SIGNED.

LONDON, MAY 11.

Advices from Peking state that the Russo-Chinese Agreement has been signed. The method of government of the Russian Railway zone in Manchuria, while based on the guaranteeing of Chinese sovereignty, fixes the principles of joint administration and provides for Russian and Chinese municipalities at Harbin. The details will be settled later.

THE ADANA MASSACRES.

Ex-Vali to be Court-Martialled.

LONDON, MAY 12.

A telegram from Constantinople reports that the Council of Ministers has ordered Djevad Bey, the former Vali of Adana, to return to Adana to be tried by court-martial for complicity in the massacres.

RESIGNATION OF AN M.P.

LONDON, MAY 12.

Sir Lewis McIver, M.P., has resigned his seat in the West Edinburgh Division.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

LONDON, MAY 11.

Notts beat Marylebone at Lords by six wickets.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

Anglo-Russian Agreement.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 12.

A Blue Book has been published dealing with the affairs in Persia from December 1906 to November 1908. It shows complete unanimity between Great Britain and Russia to refrain from intervention.

Replying to a communication from Sir Edward Grey deprecating intervention, M. Isvolsky in February 1907 wrote that he agreed to the policy of abstaining from interference and would not resort to military measures unless absolutely necessary and then within the narrowest possible limits.

NEW FOUNDLAND ELECTIONS.

Sir Robert Bond Defeated.

LONDON, MAY 12.

Sir Robert Bond has been defeated by a large majority in the new elections in Newfoundland. Previous elections resulted in a tie between Sir Robert Bond and Sir Edward Morris.

THE VICTORIA LOAN.

Subscribed Twice Over.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The Victoria loan of one and a half millions has been subscribed twice over.

COUNTY COUNCIL LOAN.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The County Council 3 1-2 per cent stock to the amount of £2,250,000 has been issued at 102.

SIR ROBERT HART.

Probable Return to China.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The "Times" states that Sir Robert Hart intends to return to China almost immediately if health permits.

MR. BUCHANAN ILL.

Condition Serious.

LONDON, MAY 12.

Mr. Buchanan, M.P., is seriously ill.

STUDY OF JAPANESE.

Lectureship at Oxford.

LONDON, MAY 12.

A lectureship for teaching Japanese is being created at Oxford.

BISHOPRIC OF HANAN.

Archdeacon Banister Appointed.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed Archdeacon Banister to the new Bishopric of Hanan.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

Newmarket Stakes.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The race for the Newmarket Stakes was run at Newmarket this afternoon with the following result:—

Louviers	1
Electra	2
Carrousel	3

Nine ran. The race was won by three-quarters of a length, with three lengths between the second and the third.

The betting at the start was:—2 to 1 against Louviers; evens Electra, and 20 to 1 against Carrousel.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Admiral Neville Rolfe.

[Admiral Ernest Neville-Rolfe, C. B., son of the late Charles Neville-Rolfe of Hescham Hall, Norfolk, was born on 11th August 1847. Entering the Navy in 1861, he became a Lieutenant in 1871, Commander in 1879, Captain in 1884 and Rear-Admiral in 1899. He served as Naval A. D. C. to Major-General Sir Garnet Wolsely in the Ashanti Campaign of 1873 (receiving medal with clasp), commanded scouts in Sir William Hewett's operations against the pirates of the Congo. A year later, he was engaged in boat operations against hostile tribes of the Niger Delta in 1875, and took part with the Naval Brigade in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882 when he gained the medal and bronze star. In 1884 Admiral Neville-Rolfe commanded the Naval Brigade in General Sir Gerald Graham's expedition against the rebels of the Soudan at the battles of El Teb and Tamai, for which, in addition to securing three clasps, he was created a C. B. In the same year he accompanied Vice-Admiral Sir W. Hewett on his Mission to Abyssinia. The late Admiral was a Naval A. D. C. to her late Majesty from 1895 to1899.]

NARIA DACOITY CASE.

Charge Withdrawn.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 12.

A Faridpur telegram dated the 12th inst. states:—The charge on which bail was allowed to Jotindranath Chatterjee, the accused in the Naria dacoity case, has been withdrawn under Section 399, I. P. C., making preparation for the committing of dacoity in connection with the abortive Bhajeshwar dacoity, about which accused is said to have made some statement.

VICEROY AND LADY MINTO.

Precautionary Pasteur Treatment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 12.

The Viceroy and Lady Minto are now undergoing Pasteur treatment at Simla, at the hands of Captain Carter, the Director of the Kasauli Institute.

The treatment is purely precautionary and has been rendered necessary by the following untoward incident. On Friday last their Excellencies were out walking, when a dog accompanying them was attacked by a strange dog. The latter was driven off, but left some marks and poisonous saliva on the coat of the dog which he had tried to worry. Both Lord and Lady Minto examined and patted their dog at the time.

Afterwards it was clearly established that the dog which had made the attack was mad, as he bit the French chef at Viceregal Lodge and an ayah and a coolie. It has therefore been deemed advisable that their Excellencies should go through a course of anti-rabic treatment. The chef and ayah are also being treated, but the coolie cannot be found.

LATER.

It now appears that the Viceroy and Lady Minto fondled their terrier after it had been attacked by their chef's dog, which went mad on Friday last. They found their hands covered with saliva. The cooly was also bitten, but made off and has not yet been found. The chef (Monsieur Olivier) was slightly scratched and the ayah was bitten. The ayah has been sent to Kasauli for treatment and Captain Carter, the Director of the Kasauli Institute, has come to Simla, where he is treating their Excellencies and the chef as a precautionary measure.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

Report for 1908.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 12.

The report of the Pasteur Institute of India for last year is published, to-day. It shows a total of 1,349 patients treated, of whom 433 were Europeans and 916 were Indians, of whom two Europeans and 16 Indians died of hydrophobia, the rest recovering.

The number of failures was smaller, however, than these figures represent, since out of the total of 18 deaths from hydrophobia, 12 were Indians, who were attacked by the disease within 14 days of the completion of the treatment. In their cases, therefore, the treatment did not have time to operate fully. The two Europeans who died of hydrophobia, were (1) a carriage examiner, aged 44, from Manmad, who was bitten by a dog on the bare wrist, the wound being cauterised at the time, and the patient was treated after five days at Kasauli, hydrophobia not developing until seven months later; and (2) a married woman, aged 49, from Simla, who was scratched on the bare hand by a cat, the wound being cauterised, and treatment at Kasauli not beginning until ten days later. In this case death took place one month after the scratch had been given.

In all the other 1,333 cases the treatment was successful, the percentage of failures being thus less than one-half per cent, though the bites in many cases were very severe and the conditions of treatment by no means uniformly favourable.

ALIPORE BOMB CASE.

Bail for Asoke Rejected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 12.

The application made on behalf of Asoke Chandra Nandi, who was sentenced to seven years' transportation in the Alipore bomb conspiracy case, for bail, pending the appeal, was rejected yesterday by Justices Caspersz and Ryves, as the Legal Remembrancer pointed out that the accused was at present in the phthisis ward of the Jail Hospital, which their Lordships held was airy and comfortable. If the accused still deteriorated in health, his relatives could move the Court again in the matter.

SENSATIONAL RAILWAY CASE.

Accused Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 12.

A Khulna telegram of yesterday states:—The sensational Railway case in which Francis Edward Belgard was charged, under Section 409, Indian Penal Code, was concluded yesterday. It will be remembered that during the hearing of this case a prosecution witness, named Waller, taxed the trying Magistrate for not granting him a chair. The accused was convicted and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The District Judge was moved and accused was admitted to bail of Rs. 1,500. The appeal will be heard on June 5th.

LADY DUFFERIN FUND.

Meeting of Central Committee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 12.

Lady Minto held a meeting of the Dufferin Fund Central Committee, at Viceregal Lodge, yesterday afternoon. Sir George Clarke, President of the Provincial Committee, Bombay, attended the meeting and the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha, Colonel Lukis, Officiating Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, and Colonel Crooke-Lawless took their seats, as members of the Central Committee.

THE BENGAL-PUNJAB RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 12.

It is not yet possible to fix the date of the next Bengal-Punjab Rifle Association meeting. The date depends upon the training programme of the Meerut Division, as the meeting cannot be held unless there are troops in Meerut to carry on the necessary duties. If the training arrangements permit the meeting will probably commence about the middle of November.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

LORD MORLEY'S TRIUMPH.

THE India Councils Bill has met with the approval of both Houses of Parliament, and the Opposition having decided to maintain an attitude of neutrality, the votes taken on the various clauses and amendments were emphatic and decisive. Even the memorable clause 3, empowering the Government to provide Lieutenant-Governors with Councils, was accepted without much demur, although one might have expected a tough fight over it. The neutrality, on the part of the Opposition, was certainly not benevolent. Its leaders still profess to be a little nervous over the whole Bill as an attempt to proceed at too fast and furious a pace. They however decided not to oppose it, although they have taken care to say they have their own misgivings, and will not be answerable for the consequences. Such general acceptance given to the measure is a great triumph for Lord Morley. It would not have succeeded so well, perhaps it would not have succeeded at all, under any other Liberal minister, except Mr. Gladstone, had he still been a living force in the land. The high character and statesmanship of Lord Morley predisposed one to feel that he could not have brought in a scheme of such momentous weight, without giving it his most serious and earnest attention, and without being thoroughly satisfied of its wisdom and necessity. He piloted the measure with consummate skill through the shoals and quicksands which he encountered in the beginning, and he either conciliated opposition, or disarmed it, by his tact and prudence and ability. It was no small achievement to be able to say that even Lord Carson was showing a conciliatory spirit. If Anglo-Indian opinion is, more or less, in favour of the reforms, the result must again be attributed, to some extent, to the dominating influence of the man at the helm. Some silly and absurd youths in Bengal wanted to burn all the books, published by Lord Morley, that they could lay their hands upon, because he had not granted Parliamentary institutions to India immediately on his becoming Secretary of State for India! Now I do not know if it is possible for Indians to be too grateful to him for the liberal, unexpectedly liberal, concessions made to them. If Lord Morley were asked how he might best be rewarded for all that he has done for this country, his answer, I suppose, would be that his greatest reward would lie in the people furnishing a complete justification for the reforms by their own conduct and spirit.

POLITICAL STATUS OF DEPORTEES.

During the debate in the House of Commons a great deal was said on the question of the eligibility of deportees for election to the Councils. If the brief summary of Sir Henry Cotton's speech is substantially accurate, he took the palm for indiscretion in his reference to these men. "They were advocates," he said, "of the protection of home industries and the boycott of British goods, and it was their belief that they had been deported and placed in prison for their persistent advocacy of that kind of tariff reform." The force of absurdity can no further go. He credits the Government of India with a wicked act of cruel injustice and oppression, to get rid of honest patriots, who had committed no offence that might secure their conviction in a court of law. I should not exclude all deportees, as such, from the Councils for ever, nor should I omit the enactment of such safeguards and restrictions as might prevent the admission of those whose presence might be dangerous or impolitic on public grounds. It may be supposed that the offences of these men vary widely in their degree, as well as nature, and of these the power which sent them into exile is the power which, in each case, is in the best position to judge whether the deportee should be permanently debarred or not from seeking election to the Councils. Some offences may be purged in course of time. We may conceive, on the other hand, of offences which can never be purged. The question of qualification must rest with the Government, and this is what has been virtually decided.

MAHARS AND MORLEES.

The public does not seem to have sufficiently appreciated the significance of the marriage of a Morlee solemnized, a few days back, at Kirkee. It was the outcome of a resolution passed by the local Mahar community against the dedication of young girls to Khandoba, which means a life of sanctified license. The Association, which has been formed to battle with this unholy institution, can, at best, meet with very partial success. The social disease can only be eradicated, and an organic improvement can only be effected, when the people, who have sanctified the custom, will themselves learn to shudder at the evil. A hopeful sign in this direction is furnished by the resolution passed by the lowly Mahars, from whose ranks the supposed vestal virgins are chiefly drawn. The resolution, as I am authoritatively informed, was not passed unanimously. There were dissentients who, in the fulness of their ignorance and superstition, are still in favour of the custom. But their opposition was overthrown, and the Morlee, rescued from a questionable life, has now become a decent and reputable housewife. I am informed that Mr. Shindhe, one of the most earnest workers in connection with the Depressed Classes Mission, had actively interested himself in the celebration of the wedding, and the success achieved in this instance ought to encourage him to persevere in the same direction. I understand that the girls, whose office is to dance and sing in temples in the State of Mysore, have lately been relieved of this duty, that they appealed against this order, but that it was upheld by the supreme authority. Yes, the world is moving onwards to better times.

UPLIFTING THE DOWN-TRODDEN.

I find that an Association, similar to the Depressed Classes Mission of Bombay, has been founded in Madras, where seven millions out of the forty-two constituting the population of the presidency, belong to the lowest castes. It has opened a school, where educated Hindus are serving without any remuneration, and where the pupils are taught humble crafts. Barbers are the hereditary surgeons of rural India, and their children are taught, we are told, physiology, botany and medicine, in order that they may be better equipped for their collateral calling. The Association has issued a stirring appeal for funds, which, I dare say, will go home to the Hindus. "The Hindu community has no other way of escaping the consequences of its own Karma than by doing some uplifting work for those whom it has so long kept in subjection." Who knows, what fate Karma may bring to one at the next incarnation? Might it not happen that a bad Brahman may be degraded, at his re-birth, to the position of a Sudra, and that a good Sudra may reappear on this planet as a proud Brahman? Who can lift the veil from the awful darkness lying beyond the grave?

THE TEMPERANCE PROPAGANDA.

I confess I had believed that the Council of the Bombay Temperance Association had made out a very strong case in the memorial submitted by it to Government, about two months ago. It made, at first sight, and formidable impression with its extracts and quotations from blue-books and the speeches of officials in the Legislative Council. There was an attempt to convict the Excise Department out of its own month. The reply of Government makes it clear that some of its facts were fallacious, its comparisons misleading, and its quotations, detached from the context, gave an incorrect impression of the meaning of the authorities concerned. The Government were accused of encouraging the vice of drinking, and of determining their Abkari policy, not with regard to the health and well-being of the people, but with the sole object of raising the largest possible revenue from it. "Liquor shops," so ran the formidable indictment, "are forced anywhere and everywhere against the wishes of the people themselves by the Abkari department, which, in its eagerness to report an increase of revenue, pushes the sale of drink under every conceivable pretext." H. E. the Governor has had no difficulty in demolishing this argument by documentary evidence which shows that, within the last ten or fifteen years, a substantial reduction has been made in the number of liquor shops. The memorialists made some quotations from speeches and reports, fifteen or twenty years old, in support of their charges. His Excellency observes that he is not concerned with them, and although he takes occasion to point out that in some instances the case was not fairly put by the memorialists the very fact that the Council felt itself compelled to go back to old history in search of matter for accusation leaves room for the presumption that it was unable to gather sufficient material for its purpose from later reports. No one will maintain that the Abkari department is immaculate, nor that the Temperance Association has not been doing a service by keeping a vigilant eye on its doings. Isolated cases of misdirected zeal will take place, here and there, and although it will be well to call attention to them, our chief concern should be to see whether the excise policy of the Government is essentially sound and wholesome, and whether as a general rule it is faithfully and honestly carried out. The Governor contends, and he supports his argument with an overwhelming array of facts, that there has been no deviation from the policy laid down by the Supreme Government. There were several objectionable features in the Abkari administration in former years. But it is steadily improving, and is harmonizing, more and more, with the popular sentiment and public interests. In these circumstances the Temperance Association will better promote its object by working, as far as may be, in harmonious co-operation with Government.

LOCAL OPTION.

Local option is recommended by the Association as a means for restricting the sale of liquor. It appears very good in theory, but there is practical wisdom in the Governor's contention that it is ill-suited to the circumstances of this country. Here, it will come to this, that "a small minority of persons who can get drink, whenever they like, will be able to prohibit the large majority of poor people from ever obtaining it." I am not a prohibitionist myself, and have never shrunk from pleading for facilities to the poor in the way of having a glass of liquor. As the Governor has observed, the poor have very few recreations to beguile their leisure. It is for the Association and leaders of the people to devise such means as might divert them from the liquor-shop. The Governor refers to the striking results, to which I have myself drawn attention in this column, achieved by the temperance propaganda in the British Army in India. The work of our Temperance Associations must not be simply limited to criticisms, fair or otherwise, of the Excise Department. Their nobler work lies in providing counter-attractions for the masses, such as coffee shops established for the British soldier.

DION.

INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

Satisfactory Progress Reported.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 12.

The project of the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, which is to be held in Lahore during the ensuing cold weather, is making satisfactory progress.

Sir Louis Dane has been pleased to accept the invitation of the Committee of the Exhibition to become a patron. He has further authorised the Committee to approach the ruling Chiefs and territorial magnates of the Punjab with a view to their also extending their patronage to the Exhibition.

The Agricultural Section of the Exhibition will include agricultural machinery and implements, collection of seeds from outside the Punjab, from Cawnpore, England and America for purposes of comparison with the Punjab varieties, and possibly also a model wheat elevator. Although the scope of the Exhibition is confined largely to articles of indigenous growth and manufacture, arrangements are being made for the exhibition of machinery and appliances of foreign manufacture which are likely to help and develop Indian industries.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

Examination Marks Manipulated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 12.

Inspector Bhavandam Pillay of the Intelligence Department formally charged Uppalamoni Pillay and Ganarathnam to-day, at the Egmore Police Court, before Mr. F. D. Bird, with cheating, in that they represented to two students that they were in a position to manipulate tabulated marks of the recent Matriculation examination in their favour and thus induced them to part with Rs. 150 each. An application for process to issue against the witnesses was also made, including Mr. F. Dewsbury, Registrar, Madras University.

THE MARTINIERE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Illness among Pupils.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 12.

In view of the rumour that there is sickness of a serious nature at the Martiniere Girls' School, a circular to the parents, issued by the Commissioner and Governor of the School, states that four of the children, who are known to have purchased and eaten fruit, developed acute diarrhœa and vomiting, practically cholera. The four children were promptly isolated. There have been no further cases and it is believed there will be no further spread of the disease.

The Medical Officer is of opinion that at present there is no need to break up the School, but very careful supervision is necessary. The Commissioner and the Committee of the School are co-operating with the School staff, and everything possible is being done.

THE MATRI PUJA CASE.

Accused's Appeal Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 12.

Makundalal Das, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 in connection with the Matri Puja case, in which songs and dramatic representations which were held to be seditious were presented at various places, appealed to the High Court.

Justice Caspersz and Ryves to-day decided that, in their opinion, the language used justified the conviction, and dismissed the appeal.

THE LIQUOR PROBLEM.

Excise and Toddy in Bombay.

THE following extracts from a Resolution, dated 11th May, on the subject of the excise arrangements regarding toddy in the different districts of the Bombay Presidency proper are published for general information:—

In their Resolution, dated 16th May 1907, the Government of India dealt with the recommendations made by the Excise Committee in Chapter VIII of its report on the subject of excise arrangements regarding toddy. In considering how far the recommendations, which received the approval of the Government of India, should be adopted in the Presidency proper the Governor in Council deems it desirable to set forth clearly the objects which have to be kept in view in framing regulations for the taxation and control of toddy. These appear to be—

1. To encourage the drinking of unfermented toddy;
2. To enable fermented toddy to be purchased and consumed in moderation, not in excess, at a price which is not beyond the means of the people accustomed to drink it;
3. To prevent illicit distillation from toddy;
4. To prevent the consumption of toddy which has become deleterious, and has been doctored, or mixed with wholesome toddy, in order to make it potable.
5. To restrict the regulations to the simplest form compatible with effective control, so that they may easily be understood by the people;
6. To reduce offences to a minimum; and
7. To prevent undue growth of establishments so as to avoid harassing the people.

That the endeavour to attain these objects forms the basis of the existing toddy system in Bombay is not, in the opinion of Government, open to serious or honest doubt; but it is necessary to examine how far success has followed the attempt, and whether any modifications in the system are necessary in order to secure success, where, if at all, there has been failure.

In connection with the first object, the Government of India suggested the desirability of allowing exemption from taxation to toddy drawn in pots coated with lime so as to prevent fermentation, as is the practice in Madras. The circumstances of the two Presidencies are, however, widely different. The numbers of toddy-producing trees, and the consumption of toddy in Madras are enormously in excess of the figures for Bombay; and in the latter there is none of that industry, which is large and important in Madras of extracting sugar from the juice of the palm. Experiments which have been made with the object of introducing the industry in Bombay toddy districts have ended in failure, and there is no prospect of the industry being established in this Presidency. It is the existence of this industry, and the necessity of exempting it from taxation, rather than the need for providing unfermented toddy as a beverage, which compels the application in Madras of the regulations known as the Sweet Toddy Rules. The main reason for any such rules is therefore absent in this Presidency; and there is no considerable demand for unfermented toddy to drink. Those persons, who desire it, form an extremely small body in comparison with the total number of toddy drinkers, and they have no such difficulty in obtaining it, by drinking the juice immediately after extraction, when fermentation having only just begun has produced no perceptible effect, as would justify the introduction of any system corresponding to the Madras Sweet Toddy Rules. These rules which are an unfortunate necessity in Madras and which impose on the establishment the duty of seeing that the pots are effectively coated with lime, are responsible for a very heavy proportion of the interference with the people and the prosecutions which attracted the unfavourable notice of the Government of India in that Presidency. Their introduction here would unquestionably entail a serious breach of accepted principles and would greatly increase the difficulty of carrying out the fourth, since toddy drawn in lime-lined pots rapidly decomposes and the prevention of its consumption in that state is nearly impossible. The measure could not be justified in the absence of any necessity for providing for the exemption of a sugar industry from taxation or of a considerable effective demand for unfermented toddy to drink, and Government are therefore decidedly of opinion that it should not be adopted. For the convenience of the limited number of persons who desire their toddy unfermented, hawker's incenses should be granted more freely than hitherto. In order that the justification for the grant of these licenses, namely, that the toddy should be fresh drawn, may so far as possible be realised they should be given only when a valid demand for them arises and only in towns of some size, say of 20,000 or more inhabitants; the conditions should require that the toddy shall be drawn by the hawker himself or brought fresh from a tree-foot booth, not from a shop, and that it shall not be hawked more than 12 hours after it has been drawn. The hawker who taps for himself should not be licensed to tap more than 25 trees, as any larger number would be more than could be managed properly by one man who tapped and travelled about the city to sell the produce within 12 hours after extraction. The fee for a hawking license should be fixed at Rs. 10, the present fee in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat Cities. These orders should apply to Bombay City. As more liberal provision of tree-foot booths and of domestic consumption licenses, which is dealt with in paragraphs 5 and 10 of this Resolution, will also conduce to the supply of toddy in a state in which fermentation is not far advanced. Other things having been dealt with it is stated that Government are concerned only with keeping the consumption of toddy within reasonable bounds and that there is no absolute standard of what is reasonable in the consumption of liquor. The standard varies in different countries according to the habits of the people. A consumption of beer, which would be reasonable in Germany, might just be regarded as excessive in Spain. Very much more toddy is drunk in Surat than in other districts, but that is not due to any inherent vice in the people; it results from the fact that there is an abundance of palm trees in the district, the juice of which has furnished the people with liquor from time immemorial, so that they have come to regard it as a necessary of life. The consumption which is thought so high would be considered quite low in a beer-drinking population. It would be altogether wrong to raise the price of toddy in Surat to such an extent as to make it prohibitive for the poorer people to pay. The varying rates of tree-tax in Surat, and also in the district of Thana, were fixed on the consideration of many circumstances such as the condition of the people, the general quality of the trees, proximity to markets, the danger of smuggling and of illicit distillation; and they were approved by Government after much discussion and experiment by officers thoroughly acquainted with the districts and the people. The Governor in Council judges it undesirable to modify these rates without substantial reason and merely for the sake of uniformity on consideration of a list and a map.

In addition to direct taxation in the form of tree-tax there is indirect taxation on toddy in the shape of license fees on shops and booths. In practice the licenses for both shops and booths are generally disposed of by auction. To the auctioning of shops for the sale of liquor there appeared to the Excise Committee, and there appear to this Government, to be many strong objections, and these objections apply with especial force to the auctioning of tree-foot booths. Booths are sanctioned for the express purpose of affording at a cheap rate a ready supply of freshly-drawn toddy, that is, of toddy in which fermentation has advanced comparatively little and which is therefore of low intoxicating strength. Auctioning the booths defeats the object in view, and is not adopted in the Town and Island of Bombay, where booths are licensed on payment of a fixed fee of Rs. 10. The auctioning of tree-foot booths should be discontinued in the mofussil, and licenses should be granted to approved applicants on payment of a fee. The standard fee should be Rs. 10 (with 25 trees and should be raised or lowered according to circumstances. The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari should report what fee should be charged in each district or part of a district, or perhaps preferably the minimum and maximum fees within the limits of which the Collector should fix at his discretion the fee for any particular booth. With a definite object the number of tree-foot booth licenses should be increased, and for the purpose of gradually introducing this increase Government approve of the policy which has been suggested by the Commissioner. It is not necessary to fix any limit to the number of tree-foot booth licenses which may be granted in a district. The Commissioner should notify year by year the intended closure of a certain limited number of village toddy shops; at the annual disposal of shops the Collector should give out that particular named shops will not be licensed again and that approved persons living in the neighbourhood of the closed shops will be granted tree-foot booth licenses for the next and subsequent years; the number and situation of trees to be tapped for each booth should be definitely regulated; and the fee should bear some proportion to the number of trees. This number should be limited to a maximum of 50, so that the booth may not become a shop under another name; the licensees should be authorized to sell only the produce of the trees which they are licensed to tap and of no others: and the trees thus licensed should be trees growing in one and the same survey number, unless the Collector or Sub-Divisional Officer relaxes this restriction. The Commissioner should take measures to give effect to these orders in all toddy districts outside Bombay City.

In respect to the auctioning of shops, the Government of India have so far relaxed their instructions that all shops should be auctioned as to permit this Government as an experimental measure to dispose of shops otherwise than by auction in three selected districts in the Presidency. Orders have already been issued regarding the districts in which the auctioning of country spirit shops should be discontinued; and the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari should now be requested to propose three districts in which the auctioning of toddy shops should be replaced by a system of selection, and to submit proposals regarding the methods in which this system should be worked. The Commissioner should consider whether the districts should be selected from among those in which the license fee realizations are grossly out of proportion to the tree-tax receipts. It would appear desirable that districts should be chosen which are possessed of a really good excise staff, and that, if necessary, the staff should be strengthened, since the distribution of licenses under a selection system will in the case of toddy require particularly careful management.

The Governor in Council does not see any advantage in substituting three years for one as the period of a license sold by auction, and licenses should continue to be sold for one year only.

It has been seen, in preceding paragraphs, that the fourth object of toddy administration, namely, the prevention of the consumption of deleterious stuff under the name of toddy, is materially subserved by the grant of licenses for hawking, tree-foot booths and domestic consumption, but it does not appear that in these licenses (other than the hawker's license or in the shop licenses sufficient precautions are taken, outside the City of Bombay, for preventing the sale of unwholesome toddy.

It is unquestionable that the 48 hours (if not earlier) toddy ceases to ferment and becomes putrescent and unfit for consumption. Government therefore consider that provision should be made in all sale and consumption licenses that toddy drawn and brought to the shop, booth, or house on any one day shall be stored in vessels separately from all other toddy; that all vessels shall be marked with the date on which the toddy in them was placed in the vessels; that no toddy brought on two different days shall be mixed in the same vessels; that no toddy remaining in its vessels unconsumed or unsold on the next day but one following that in which it was placed in the vessels shall be sold or consumed or mixed with other toddy, but shall either be destroyed or converted into vinegar, and that the vessels which contained it shall be thoroughly washed and cleaned before they are again used for the reception of toddy. The Commissioner's attention is invited to this point, and he is requested to prepare the requisite draft amendments to the licenses in question and submit them for the approval of Government.

Other regulations which require consideration are the period of tapping licenses, the system of tree marking and the rules for transport.

Other matters of minor importance having been dealt with, the note continues, the question of the distribution of toddy shops in cities will come under the cognizance of the Local Committees recently appointed by Government, and need not be further referred to here. Outside the larger towns the number of shops will be gradually reduced under the orders contained in paragraph 5.

Government desire to take this opportunity of impressing on the district officers and the Excise Staff the importance of as careful attention being given to the toddy branch of Excise administration as to the control of spirit, hemp, drugs and opium arrangements.

The Commissioner should be asked to report at his early convenience on the various points on which his report is called for, and, if possible, before 15th June 1909 in order that the orders may be issued before the commencement of the next toddy year (1st August 1909.)

EDUCATION AMONG HINDUS.

Progress on Modern Lines.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HARDWAR, MAY 12.

Sri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal is now reviving the ancient system of Hindu education on modern lines. A Sadhu Vidyalaya and Boarding-house has been opened in Rashikesh for the training of Sadhus. Thanks is due to Sirdar Bootasinghjee of Rawalpindi for his support. His Highness Maharana Bahadur of Udaipur has paid Rs. 10,000 for the maintenance of the Hardwar Brahmachari Assrams. The Mahamandal provincial organisations are establishing such institutions in other parts of India.

THUNDERSTORM AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 12.

Poona was revisited by a thunderstorm, accompanied by heavy downpour, this evening. The weather was typically monsoonish. A five o'clock rain having continued for [illegible] hours. There is now a welcome change in the atmosphere and station has already begun to look refreshing.

THE Turkish combined organisation of Church and State includes a convenient official called the Sheikh-ul-Islam, who is not the "Archbishop of Canterbury of Turkey," but, as it has been put, the Sultan's Grand Vizier in religious matters. Although the Sheikh-ul-Islam is appointed and dismissed by the Sultan, yet he has the power, so long as he retains his office, of deposing his master, or rather of legalising his deposition. The "fetvas" of the Sheikh-ul-Islam, whether for the deposition of a Sultan or on any other matter, are in form simply decisions on points of law, no names being mentioned. The question is always drafted in a quite general form, the plaintiff and defendant being called Amr and Zeid, like John Doe and Richard Roe in English law." In the case of the deposition of the Sultan Abd-ul-Aziz, for instance, the Sheikh-ul-Islam was asked questions as to whether it was lawful to depose a Sultan who had become morally incapable of reigning, or one who wasted the revenues and ruined his people for his own ends and amusements. The Sheikh-ul-Islam replied that it was lawful to depose a Sultan who ruined his country by his extravagance, since the Sultan should be the father of his people, and not their tyrant. Judgment on the facts seems to have been reserved to themselves by those who raised the questions of law. The Sheikh-ul-Islam, however, though he only answers a general question and must and in practice always does answer at all, and, as has been pointed out, in the case of questions about "Zeid, the Caliph," this right, though negative, may become very important.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Protector's Report.

Act 42 was specially passed to give Indians the power to regain the right they had lost to a free return passage to India, and it was anticipated that a large proportion would avail themselves of the privilege thus secured, but the returns above do not show that this was the real reason actuating many of them to become Indentured Indians again, and from a financial point of view the funds of the Board have not been used to the extent that was anticipated.

Of the Indians who left in April, 1907, for Lobito Bay under contract with Messrs. Griffiths and Co., the Railway Contractors, and returned during the year, 658 were domiciled and landed in Natal and 948 returned to India.

The ruling rate of wages given to Indians who have re-indentured continues to be the minimum stipulated in the law, viz., 10s. and 17s. per month, with as usual, food, etc., free. On some estates, however, more is given. The Coal Companies give from 25s. per month for surface hands up to about 45s. for underground and special men. Many of the women who reindenture with their husbands are not forced to work.

COAL MINES.

	per month.
Maximum wage for adult male.....	14s.
Minimum.....	10s.
Average.....	12s.
Maximum wage for women.....	7s.
Minimum.....	5s.
Average.....	6s.

The nine Coal Mines at 31st December, 1908, employed 2,914 indentured men and 418 free Indians, and the conditions attaching to their employment continue on the whole to be good. All the underground Indentured men continue to receive at least 5s. per month extra, with in every case a more liberal supply of rations, sometimes notably so. The women on some of the mines are not compelled to work and are given half rations, those who do so being usually employed on the screens.

The death rate from all causes among the indentured male Indians gives 23 per 1,000 for the year but includes 14 deaths (5 per 1,000) occasioned by the outbreak of an epidemic of pneumonia on one of the mines, referred to elsewhere.

Of the 68 indentured men who have died during the year, 28 (giving 9 per thousand) were from phthisis, notwithstanding that more suffering from this disease have been repatriated than usual.

The general health of the Indians is very good. All new buildings are being built on the principle of complete ventilation, which is not subject to alteration by the inmates. This, together with the removal of the phthisis cases from the mines should further help in staying the ravages of this disease.

Four deaths only have occurred from mine accidents, and in each case the enquiry showed that the employer was not to blame.

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE.

The returns given in No. 16 of the report show that there has been a further decrease in the number of Indians charged with disobedience and absence from roll-call, 1,251 against 1,620, while the decrease in the number of charges of assault against employers and employees, 42 against 70 is also satisfactory. In three cases during the year contracts of Indians have been cancelled on the ground of ill-treatment, one employer having been fined £10, as well as civilly mulct in £10, for assault, while yet another employer was fined £5, also for assault. The third was cautioned and discharged for overworking his Indians. In one instance I have exercised the power conferred on me and transferred Indians who so applied on the ground that they were unable to agree with their employer.

Overwork, which is continually cropping up, is far too common. In this respect even one successful prosecution has done much good, and I hope to achieve more in this way during the coming year.

Sundry complaints have been made as regards the quality of food supplied, especially rice, and, owing to enhanced prices, this staple article has been imported from Madagascar and elsewhere, and trouble has ensued therefrom, as special treatment is required in its cooking.

Complaints of non-regular payment of wages have been more frequent than usual, the commercial depression being largely the cause.

The assistance given me by the Inspector who was appointed 1st February, 1908, has been very beneficial, especially in enabling me to have complaints enquired into promptly and to have more extended and more frequent visits made, visits which are so necessary in dealing with a class of people who are often afraid to state their grievances by reason of the long deferred visits of officials making the usual inspection.

Suitable work for indentured women is a question which has been engaging my attention. The Law 25, 1891, provides :—

"That the assignment of females and younger persons shall be only for such varieties of labour as such female Immigrants and younger persons are fitted for."

Cutting cane or lifting and carrying bundles of cane to trucks and wagons and feeding cane rollers with cane is not, in my opinion, the kind of work women should be forced to do, and on this point I am practically supported by all the Indian Medical Officers who were consulted on it from a medical point of view. I also addressed a circular letter to the Protectors of the various Colonies introducing indentured Indians, and from replies, in at least two instances, I gather that women are not forced to do any work. In Demarara this is the case as regards cane cutting, &c., and the Immigration Agent-General states that the tendency in that Colony is to ever bear in mind that "the woman is the complement of the man." In Fiji the medical testimony coincides with that of Natal, and this description of work is seldom given to women. Already some of the employers have acted upon my representations, and I hope in time to have this system of forced labour by women abolished.

The Board, in accordance with the power conferred on them by Law, have agreed, on my suggestion, to a slight weekly and monthly increase in the rations to be given to identured Indians, and have otherwise made certain stipulations as regards what kind of dholl and oil is to be issued, and have changed the ration of fish to a double issue of Dholl, which has been the custom for some time past.

The new scale is as follows :—

11 lbs. rice, or 6lbs. rice and 7lbs. mea per week.
4lbs. dholl (Khasari dholl not to be given) per month.
1 lb. ghee or 1 Imperial Pint of good oil, suitable for cooking per month.
1½lbs. salt per month.
Fuel.—Employers are to provide that fuel shall be available within a radius of one mile from the Indian barracks.

SAVINGS.

During the year, nine steamers, conveying Return Indians, left this Port for India, taking in all 4,685 souls. Before leaving the Colony the Indians declared Savings to be in cash and jewellery £30,713 14s.

The average savings declared by the adult Indians for the year 1908 were £3 10s. 10d. The average savings, however, of those who had completed their indentures was £10 4s. 10d., the reduction being due to the inclusion of those who, for various reasons, have been returned before completing their indentures and who had no savings.

Many more Indians would probably deposit their savings in the Government Bank if the Banks were open of an evening, if only one night in the month especially those near some of the Estates where large numbers of Indians are employed. I have been moving for the establishment of more Banks and late openings, but so far without success.

The Indians who had completed their indentures were a fine body of men. Whatever the troubles of these people in Natal, there can be no doubt about its influence upon their physical development.

SOCIAL.

The material prosperity of the Free Indian population has declined with the times and the commercial depression existing in the Colony. Hence in many instances individuals occupying fairly good positions have had to give way for Europeans, who are now-a-days prepared to accept what is little more than a living allowance.

Another sign of the growing difficulty of living experienced by the Free Indians subject to the yearly licence of £3, is the fact that men and women indenture themselves, and often with arrears of licences to pay. This remark applies to 1,104 men and 425 women. A good proportion may be expected, after completing their further service of two years, to avail themselves of their regained right to a free return passage to India; but so far I incline to think that most of them re-indenture from sheer necessity, and not from choice or any notion of prospective rights.

To be freed from the yearly licence of £3 and also the Poll Tax, is a great consideration, and indeed is one of the great factors in the present situation, seeing that tenant farming has latterly been so unprofitable.

In most cases, too, these women are not compelled to work, and thus largely retain their freedom without the incubus of licences to pay or uncertainty as regards means of subsistence.

During the year 2,053 men and 843 women paid licences, covering various periods, and at 31st December, 1908, the books show that there were still unaccounted for or are in arrears with their licences 6,236, while 2,656, have paid up all licences due. These give a total of 9,992 now resident in the Colony as Free Indians who were introduced under the provisions of Act 17, 1895, and are still subject to the annual licence of £3.

Since Indians were introduced under Act 17, 1895, 21,921 men and 9,025 women, 30,946 total, have completed their indentures, so that about one-third are still in the Colony as free Indians.

The Indian population for the year 1908 was 103,158, and the death rate 18·95.

Immigrants to Natal, before leaving India, engage for five years at the following rates of wages :—

Male adults, 16 years and upwards, 10s per month increasing 1s. per month up to 14s. Minors, 10 to 11 years of age 5s. per month for first year, increasing as above. 12 to 14 years of age, 6s. per month for the first year, increasing as above. 15 years of age, 8s. per month, increasing as above.

Women, 13 years of age and upwards, 5s. per month, increasing 6d. per month up to 7s.

In addition to wages, Immigrants are provided with rations, lodgings, medical attendance and medicine free of charge.

	Rs.	A.	P.
General Fund at beginning of year	22,40,836	11	11
Do. at close of year	22,23,202	0	7
Difference ...	17,634	11	4

which represents an abatement of 0·79 per cent. as against a reduction of risks representing 5·21 per cent. namely :—

Risks at close of 1907 Rs. 39,62,100
Do. 1908 Rs. 37,65,600
Difference—Rs. 1,96,500(for 5.21 per cent.)

I have consulted some of the most eminent Assurance men (experts) on these figures, who consider them not only unsurpassed but, unsurpassable. Indeed, the fact occasioned them so much surprise that they tested the figures and the working for their own satisfaction.

The nett result is that an abatement in revenue of 0·79 per cent. has produced a reduction of liability of 5·21 per cent., while the relation between these two factors produces the phenomenal proportion of 559 per cent. in favour of the Society. Add to this (1) that the proportion of the General Fund to contingent liabilities is 59·04 per cent. ; (2) that the interest on investments produces 3·46 per cent. ; and (3) that the Society has always the right to assess the full premium (cancelling the abatement of 78 per cent.), and it becomes apparent that the allegation of "practical insolvency is an impudent slander of one of the most solvent and flourishing institutions of the country.

As to the future of the Society, I have the sanction of the above-quoted figures in stating that, in my opinion, it should be carried on identically on the same lines as hitherto, and that no innovation should be made in its working, but I am not prepared to advocate that "following the lines adopted by competing Assurance Companies, etc.," should be introduced to any greater extent than in the past.

I also think that those who are responsible for the recent High Court proceedings should be proceeded against according to Law, for the wrong that they have done the Society by making allegations against it, which, in the nature of the facts, could not have had the least foundation. Indeed the procedure of the plaintiffs is inexplicable to me. Apparently, they had an axe to grind, and they should be made to explain their conduct. I feel very strongly that, in the interests of the Society, the stigma that has been placed upon it should be removed by an appeal to the Law, if for no other purpose than that as defendants in a suit for tort. The evidence of the malcontents may be recorded to ascertain whether they acted "bona fied" or "mala fide"—in either event the cause and the effect would be ascertained, and the public would be able to judge for themselves on the evidence adduced.

I do not think that any procedure that the Law justifies in the direction of vindicating the good name of the Society should be neglected, and on the Trustees devolves the initiation of the procedure that would be the means of vindicating the Society's solvency, good name and status.

AN ASSURED.

SIR WAGHJI WADHWAN CAMP MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The thirteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, No. 121, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Vishvanath Prabhuram Vaidya presided.

The directors' report stated.—Your directors beg to inform you that your Company has made a net profit of Rs. 911-13-4, which when added to the last year's balance Rs. 1,047-2-9, amounts to Rs. 1,959-0-1. The depressing state of mill industry is so well known to you that it does not become necessary for your directors to comment upon it. We had to reduce the production of cloth to a considerable extent and yet the stock unsold is larger than in any of previous year. During the whole of the year the market showed no signs of improvements, in the sale either of yarn or of cloth. The report was adopted. At the request of Directors your agents have agreed to give up the whole commission of Rs. 16,207-9-0, of which Rs. 15,000 has been transferred to depreciation fund and the balance of Rs. 1,207-9-0 to next year's account. A dividend of Rs. 20 per share was declared from the equalisation fund. Messrs. Vishvanath P. Vaidy and Dayalji Jethabhai were re-elected directors and Messrs. Hurjivan Sundardas and Shapoorji Bamonji Billimoria were re-appointed auditors. The usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the business.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

Y. M. C. A. vs. CHESHIRE REGIMENT.

A big crowd of spectators at Marine Lines watched a hard and fast game between the Bombay Y. M. C. A. and the Cheshire Regiment. This was the second of the semi-final matches and for a long time it appeared that like the other it would yield no definite result. However, just before the close, the Y. M. C. A., who had seemed somewhat exhausted, suddenly regained their dash and speed, and put on the two goals which send them into the final. While the game was keenly fought and the pace was always good, it did not produce much in the way of pretty combination. The defence on both sides was too quick and too keen to allow the forwards to develop any organized attack. Still the match was interesting and aroused among a section of the spectators plenty of excitement. The soldiers hardly deserved to lose by two goals, for taking the game through the balance of play certainly lay with them. Their forwards, however, played a very weak game in the circle and dilatoriness and poor shooting lost them a good many chances. Fewer chances were given the Y. M. C. A. by the strong game of the Cheshire backs, but their forwards at the close of the game at any rate made good use of those which they had. Teams :—

CHESHIRE REGIMENT. — Goal, Pte. Wakefield ; backs, Sergt. Price and Lce.-Corpl. Harris ; halves, Lce-Corpl. Cartwright, Drum-Major Russell and Drummer Simmonds ; forwards, Corpl. Trueman and Pte. Whitlow, Pte. Hayes, Pte. Hance and Drummer Pickering.

Y. M. C. A.—Goal, Flynn ; backs, Essai and Roberts ; halves V. Hildreth, Ward and Dowling ; forwards, Templeton, Kelly, Spilling, George and McMillan.

The Y. M. C. A. had rather the better of opening play though they failed to make use of a free-hit within the "25." The inside Cheshire forwards presently broke away but Ward and Dowling successfully broke up their combination and returned the ball to midway. Flynn saved a soft shot from the right, and then a corner was given on the left. However Kelly went away and slung the ball over to the right who were checked by Simmonds. The Y. M. C. A. right wing put in a lot of hard work but found the Cheshire backs stubborn defenders and only had a "25" bully for their pains. George ran through and should have scored but sent the ball wide, and another shot from Templeton was saved by the goalkeeper. There was a spell of play in midfield, of which the Cheshires had rather the better but without going far. Then George for the Y. M. C. A. unluckily missed a pass out from the centre, when he was in a good position. The Cheshires kept up their attack and Hance only just missed with a long-ish shot. The Cheshire left were awarded two corners in quick succession. Templeton now changed the scene of play but Russell well cleared his centre. The Y. M. C. A. forwards made repeated attempts to get to the shooting area but the Cheshire halves quickly broke up their combination. The game had been a fast one but the defence of both teams was too keen to let the forwards develop any passing movements. Spilling missed a fine chance by shooting wide with an open goal before him. Then the Cheshire left returned the ball to the other circle where Flynn kicked out a shot by Hance. Templeton and Kelly looked like getting well away when the former was fouled and then after some scrappy play, in which men on both sides missed the ball badly, Templeton got off again but only secured a twenty-five. There was an exciting attack for a minute or so which seemed bound to result in a score but Spilling lost the chance by shooting wide when close up to the goal. Half-time score :

Y. M. C. A	0
Cheshire Regt.	0

Even, if rather scrappy, play opened the second half till George sent over a hot centre which Price cleared well. The Cheshires now pressed for a bit and an excellent chance was lost by Hayes whose shot was very wide. The left wing took the ball back for the Y.M.C.A., Russell clearing a promising centre, but a long hit from Harris set the Cheshires off and Hance this time put the shot wide of the goal. The Cheshires in this half had had several chances but their play in the shooting area was very weak, Hayes let another chance slip and after a brief return to the other end Whitlow getting a long pass from the left sent the ball too forward and allowed Essai to clear. The Cheshires were now having much the better of the game, the Y. M. C. A. men having lost a lot of the dash with which they started. After a bully near goal McMillan received the ball and went right to the other end by himself. He was checked by Simmonds and than a swinging centre right across the goal was missed by George. Then from a throw-in Ward took the ball and hit hard up the field to the left wing. The ball was slung over to the right, where Templeton passing to Kelly and he to McMillan, the latter scored from close quarters. Kelly who got away by himself looked likely to add a second when he was well stopped by Harris. Kelly made a second similar attempt but this time shot wide. After scoring their goal the Y. M. C. A. had been playing with far greater spirit and energy and the Cheshires now attacked only occasionally. Hildreth getting the ball in midfield ran right down passing two or three of the Cheshire men. He centred well and McMullen standing close up scored a second point.

The Cheshires were round their opponents' circles two or three times before the finish but were unable to get through the defence. Final score :—

Y. M. C. A	2
Cheshire Regt.	0

THE FINAL—A CHARITY MATCH.

It has been arranged that the gate at the final match on Saturday shall be given to the funds of the Indo-British Institution, the new Soldiers' Home at Colaba, and the St. George's Hospital Nursing Association.

The semi-final game between the Northampton Regiment and the Grant Medical College will be re-played this afternoon.

LAWN TENNIS.

The final of the Handicap Singles will be played at the Bombay Gymkhana at 5-30 to-day between W. Reid (—50) and F. R. R. Brooke (—15·3).

IN the "Sporting Times" of the 17th ultimo, appears the following :—"Marion Crawford, who has just died in America, had an American-Italian-English education. When he went to India, in spite of his being a deeply-read Sanscrit scholar, he was as wild as a hawk, and pain'ed both Allahabad and Simla a brilliant crimson. It was at Simla that Crawford met Jacobs, whose curious personality suggested to him Mr. Isaacs. Anyone who wrote and who met Jacobs always put him into a novel. Kipling made him one of the principal characters in 'Kim,' and our Dwarf pictured him in 'Jadoo.' Where Jacobs is now no one seems to know. A great lawsuit concerning a diamond, a lawsuit which he won, heralded his disappearance from Simla. Wherever he may be in the world his wonderful knowledge of precious stones is sure to keep him in affluence. When he came to London, where he lived sumptuously, he made enough money to pay all the expenses of his trip from India by buying diamond rings sold as unredeemed pledges, breaking them up and matching the good stones taken from them." Mr. A. M. Jacob, the gentleman referred to, is at present here in Bombay, where he has resided for the last five years.

OWING to the outbreak of cholera in the Poona District all wells in the neighbouring Talukas are, under instruction from Government, being disinfected with permanganate of potash. The canal villages of Bhimthadi also being infected, sugarcane operations have been stopped.

RACING.

The Ooty Meeting.

FIRST DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, MAY 12.

THE Ootacamund Races opened in fine weather yesterday evening. There was a large and fashionable gathering present, including their Excellencies Sir Arthur and Lady Bawley, the Maharajah of Mysore, and the Rajahs of Indore and Vizianagram. The card presented five races and all drew large fields and good racing was witnessed. There were two bookies from Bombay and two Totalizators—one run by the Gymkhana and the other by the Military. Lieutenent-Colonel H. B. Walker, of the Border Regiment, did the judging, while Lieutenent-Colonel Desaraj Urs kept the time.

The following are the details:—

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Rs. 200 to the winner, Rs. 100 to the second, and Rs. 50 to the third. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Bott's Little Dolly, 9st 10lbs .....Mr Dibben 1
Mr W Kenworthy's Varalette, 10st 5lbs ...Owner 2
Mr W Kenworthy's Astarte, 11st 2lbs....McQuade 3
Capt T R F Bates' Sharavagwe, 11st 2lbs....Owner 4

BETTING.—2 to 1 against Little Dolly ; 3 to 1 against Varalette ; and 6 to 1 against Astarte ; and 4 to 1 on Sharavagwe.

All went in a bunch. In the straight Little Dolly went to the front and won by a length ; two lengths between the second and third. Time—1min. 22secs.

The Totalizator paid Rs. 3.

THE LADIES' PLATE.—Rs. 200 to the winner, Rs. 100 to the second, and Rs. 50 to the third. Distance—One mile.

Capt E L Popham's Kashmir, 9st 12lbs...McQuade 1
Capt the Hon. C A J Annesley's Apollo, 7st 2lbs..... Native 2
Lieut-Col Desaraj Urs' Nippon, 10st .....Melsom 3
Capt the Hon. C A J Annesley's Westminster, 8st .....Mr Festen 4

BETTING.—6 to 4 on Nippon ; 4 to 1 against Kashmir ; 6 to 1 against Westminster ; and 8 to 1 against Apollo.

The Totalizator paid Rs. 5.

After three false starts all the racers were let go, Apollo taking the running, Nippon next and Kashmir close behind. At the bend Kashmir rushed to the front with Apollo in next, and won by half a length ; two lengths between the second and third. Time—2mins. 4 secs.

THE MYSORE CUP.—Rs. 400 to the winner, Rs. 200 to the second and Rs. 100 to the third. Distance—1 1-4 miles.

Capt A A Duff's Matsumata, 9st 3lbs... Capt the Hon C A J Annesley 1
Lieut-Col Desaraj Urs' Bobaway, 10st 2lbs..Melson 2
Mr J G Willoughby's Nell Gwynne, 10st ...Owner 3
Mr Wyndham Quin's Laudeila, 11st 2lbs Mr Leatham 4
Laksmikalaj Urs' Victor, 10st ..... McQuade 5
Messrs Wyndham Quin and Leatham's Lord Boyne 10st..... Mr. Wyndham Quin 6
Capt. T. R. F. Bates' Bango, 9st. 3lbs. .....Owner 7

BETTING.—4 to 6 on Lord Boyne ; 5 to 1 against Victor ; 8 to 1 against Nell Gwynne; 8 to 1 against Bobaway ; and 10 to 1 against Laudeila, Bango and Matsumata.

The Totalizator paid Rs. 14.

After a couple of false starts all the horses got off well, Bobaway leading, with Victor and Lord Boyne following. Nell Gwynne at the pavilion took second place and Matsumata leaped to the front. In the straight a good race was run, Matsumata leading to the front with Bobaway. Won easily; two lengths between the second and third. Time—2mins. 14secs.

THE CLUB PLATE.—Rs. 200 to the winner ; Rs. 100 to the second and Rs. 50 to the third. Distance.—Half a mile.

H H the Yuvaraj's Zephyr, 10st....Mr Kenworthy 1
Mr P Hannyngton's Berylus, 10st 5lbs..Mr. Dibben 2
Capt A A Duff's Nelly Stewart, 9st 5lbs.....Capt the Hon C A J Annesley 3
Mr J C Willoughby's Carmenita, 11st .....Owner 4

BETTING.—2 to 1 against Berylus and 10 to 1 against Carmenita and Nelly Stewart.

The Totalizator paid Rs. 5.

Nelly Stewart took the lead with Carmenita, and Zephyr following, ran to the front and won easily; two lengths between the second and third.

THE NOVICE PLATE.—Rs. 200 to the winner, Rs. 100 to the second and Rs. 50 to the third.

Mr. W. Kenworthy's Embrace, 10st. 3lbs....Owner 1
H. H. Maharaj of Mysore's Norseman, 10st. 3lbs.. ..... McQuade 2

BETTING.—5 to 2 on Norseman and 2 to 1 against Embrace.

The Totalizator paid Rs. 4.

Won by a length. Time—1min. 23secs.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding.

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYES.

The Commissioner in a letter stated :—"I have the honour to state that owing to dearness of living, Municipal employes in inferior service drawing Rs. 16 and under per mensem are allowed grain compensation at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per mensem as sanctioned by the Corporation under their Resolution No. 7723 of 11th March, 1909, and those in superior service in receipt of salaries between Rs. 25 and Rs. 125 per mensem are granted local allowances. There are, however, certain other employees drawing salaries between Rs. 17 and 30 per mensem who do not fall in any of the above two categories, but whose case deserves consideration. Employees of this class were granted grain compensation last year at the rate of Rs. 3 per mensem under Corporation Resolution No. 3167, dated the 6th August, 1908, and they have applied to me for the continuance of the concession to them during the current year. I have the the honour accordingly to request the sanction of the Standing Committee and Corporation to the above allowance being continued to be paid to them for a further period of six months from 1st March, 1909. There are 194 employees of the above class borne on the Schedule and the extra cost per mensem on account of them will amount to Rs. 582, and including 10 per cent. provision for substitutes the total expenditure for six months will be Rs.3,900. I therefore request the sanction of the Standing Committee and Corporation to an additional grant of the above amount from Surplus Cash Balance. In addition to the above employees there are others on temporary works paid from 'Revenue' who are entitled to the allowance, about whom a further application will be made later on."

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation that the sanction asked for be granted.

AN INSANITARY ROADWAY.

Mr. Jehangir Burjorjee Colah and several others in a letter stated that the ownership of the roadway leading from Dadar Road to the Goods Yard of the G. I. P. Railway at Dadar was claimed by the G. I. P. Railway, but that since its construction no steps had been taken to clean, water or repair it; that the roadway was in a most neglected state of disrepair and that they consequently suffered from dust nuisance during eight months of the year. They further stated that during the monsoon the roadway was practically under water and mud; that it was neither cleaned nor swept and that it consequently emitted a very bad smell, whereby the health of the inmates of the bungalows greatly suffered, and that doctors advised them to leave the locality during the monsoon to escape the ravages of malaria and other diseases. They added that the attention of the Chief Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway and the Municipal Commissioner had been repeatedly drawn to this state of things, but that nothing seemed to have been done in the matter. They prayed that orders might be issued to have immediate steps taken to protect them from disease and insanitation.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Commissioner for report.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says : "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists'

THE SIKHS AND THEIR RELIGION.

Publication of a Comprehensive Work.

The Sikhs are one of the most interesting and important peoples in the British Empire. They form the backbone of our native army in India, and are utilised as policemen in the Treaty ports of China, the Straits Settlements, Uganda, and all through the East. But, unfortunately, this virile and loyal sect, so useful to us in many quarters of the world, is a declining religion, and tends constantly to lapse back into the mass of orthodox Hindnism from which it merely forms a militant offshoot. This tendency is checked as far as possible by the commandants of Sikh regiments in India, who insist upon all recruits taking the Pahul, or oath of baptism, which makes them true Sikhs ; and Lord Kitchener has been particularly keen on preserving the militant spirit of Sikhism. Under these circumstances, a book which gives an accurate translation of the Sikh Scriptures and a continuous history of their religion must increase their national self-respect and solidarity, and so be of considerable importance both to India and to the Empire.

It is not often nowadays that a man is found to devote a lifetime to a work even of this importance ; but [the author of the book in question, Mr. M. Macauliffe, has spent fifteen years in translating and collating the Sikh Scriptures, and writing the lives of the Sikh Gurus, or religious leaders. His book, entitled "The Sikh Religion, its Gurus, Sacred Writings and Authors," is now practically ready for production, in six volumes, by the Clarendon Press. There is already in existence a translation of the "Granth," or Sikh Bible, by Dr. Trumpp, a German missionary, who was subsidised by the Government of India for the purpose; but this translation is highly inaccurate, and is not recognised by the Sikhs themselves. At the invitation of the leading Sikh of the Punjab, Mr. Macauliffe resigned the Indian Civil Service fifteen years ago in order to devote himself to the task of producing in English a really worthy and authentic account of the Sikh religion. In his long task he has had the assistance of the leading Sikh scholars of the chief Rajas of the Sikh States in the Punjab. Every sentance has been pondered and considered by a committe of Sikh translators to get the correct sense of the original, and has been rendered, as but as possible, into the idiom of the Bible, with the assistance of English clergymen. This great work now only needs the coping-stone of publication, and should receive a welcome from all who appreciate such a monument of literary devotion. The Indian Government has been hampered in some degree in its attitude towards the book by its traditional position of absolute impartiality towards all the native religions of India, and for that reason has not so far consented to subsidise it, though that step is still under consideration. The Sikh Princes, however, have lent their assistance ; the Gaekwar of Baroda has ordered £200 worth of copies for his State and the Punjab Government has promised to subscribe for a large number of copies. These facts show how important the work is considered within the bounds of India itself ; but the labour and expense of compiling it has fallen on a single individual, Mr. Macauliffe, and the risk of producing it has fallen on that generous and public-spirited body, the Clarendon Press. It can hardly be hoped that a work of this size and character can aim at the circulation of a popular novel, or even of a historical biography, but it is to be hoped that the public will see that it does not lack its due measure of support.

The book itself is chronological in order, giving the lives of all the Gurus consecutively, with the hymns that each composed in the order of composition. The first Guru, Nanak, the founder of the Sikh religion, appears in the first volume, together with all his writings, and the fifth Guru, Govind Gingh, the militant reformer of the Sikhs, has the fifth volume, and so forth. This disposition does not give the Granth the same consecutive connectedness as our Bible, but it gives in the best possible perspective the historical, biographical, and rhapsodical development of the Sikh religion, and to the student of history, the student of nationalities, and the student of literature it should prove hardly less fascinating."—"Pall Mall Gazette."

BRITISH HORSEMANSHIP.

Effect of Olympia Show on Military Riding.

One result of the Olympic Horse Shows in London says the "Standard" has been radically to change the Englishman's ideas of horsemanship. Until quite recently it was the rule to hear English riders speak contemptuously of Continental riding, and of England's lead where "the real thing" was concerned. Last year's show has entirely altered these views. It was quite apparent that we were far behind the Continental nations as regards real horsemanship ; and the War Office was the first to set about altering this state of affairs.

From the War Office the command has gone forth to all cavalry regiments that jumping over the formidable obstacles which "are enough to break an Englishman's heart"—as a horse show official said—shall be practised. It is stated at the War Office that this year, at any rate, the officers competing will be "quite worthy." Last year, it is admitted, proper care was not taken in the selecting of Britain's representatives.

It is a significant sign of the change in the mind of our horsemen that the War Office has decided to send competitors to the principal Continental shows this summer. Picked British cavalrymen will jump at Rome and Brussels in May, following on with The Hague Show in July and San Sebastian in September, where the King of spain is offering an international gold cup, following the example of King Edward, who is giving a gold cup at Olympia this summer. At the forthcoming Royal Military Tournament at Olympia, prior to the Horse Show, the opportunity will be taken to arrange the team that is to compete for this valuable trophy. Competitors for the Connaught Cup will also be decided on at the same time. For the latter only British officers are qualified.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 12th May 1909.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	12	1	10 p. m.	1	7
Suez	12	2	30 p. m.	...	25

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Bhamo route to China Right (12-5-09).
Saigon Bangkok route Interrupted (10-5-09.)
Turkish route interrupted (12 5-09).
Moulmein route via Raheng interrupted(12-5-09).

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

BANGALORE.

May, 3.—The Rev. W. A. Lowsley, Chaplain of St. John's Church, is taking long leave in October or November next, and the Rev. H. Creak, the present acting incumbent at St. Mark's, will then be appointed to St. John's Church.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Gow, Commanding the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, has issued a Regimental Order expressing the loss the Corps has sustained by the death of Captain MacLean, Adjutant of the Regiment, and directing that all the Officers of the Corps should wear mourning for one month, commencing from the 1st June.

News has reached Bangalore of the death, at Ootacamund, at an advanced age, of paralysis, of Miss Roberts, one of the oldest residents of Bangalore. Miss Roberts was well known in the Station for her wide philanthropy and work among the poor in the various parishes. She had a sympathetic co-adjutor in her charitable work in Miss Mullins (now Mrs. Standish-Lee) and her loss will be keenly felt by the many poor Eurasians she was accustomed to help.

Bangalore May 8 :—H.H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, who is doing a motor tour through Southern India, arrived in Bangalore this morning and left this afternoon for Mysore "en route" for Ootacamund.

Mrs. Molesworth, wife of Captain E. K. Molesworth, R.E, is seriously ill at her residence with enteric fever. Captain Hudson, I.M.S., is in attendance, but the latest bulletin announces that the patient, though she has passed the crisis, is very weak. An enteric wave seems to have passed over the Station recently and not a few cases have occurred.

The very unsatisfactory arrangements have been made by the Brigade Office in regard to the use of the rifle-ranges at Hebbal by the various units which possess range accommodation there. The Bangalore Rifle Volunteers are beginning to feel the inconvenience of the present arrangements very keenly. They have a range of their own—they had to pay about Rs. 1,200 to the S. I. R. A. for its conversion to the gallery system, while the Military paid nothing for the same advantage—and now when they want to use their own range they are informed that they must shoot on such ranges and at such distances as is convenient to military arrangements. The fact of the matter is that some one in the Brigade Office has drawn up a plan for the apportionment of the ranges and the distances that may be shot from, each day of the week, and this is causing the greatest inconvenience to all concerned. It may be possible for the military units to fit in their arrangements with those of the Brigade Office, but it will be impossible for a Corps of Volunteers to get its men efficient if it is hampered as at present. The result will be that the Corps will not be able to get many of its men through the musketry course this year, and it will lose a large proportion of its capitation grant.

The death occurred to-day, at the Bowring Civil Hospital, of Mr. H. S. Vigor, Inspector of Police of the C. and M. Station, in charge of the B Division. The deceased officer was taken ill just a week ago and was admitted into Hospital, the disease being diagnosed as gastritis. Some idle stories had been circulated earlier in the week to the effect that the deceased officer had been the victim of foul play, this rumour having been started by a local newspaper, and so it was thought expedient to hold a "post-mortem" examination. The examination was made this afternoon by Major Standage, I.M.S., when it was found that the cause of death was gangrenous appendicitis. The late Mr. Vigor was only twenty-six years of age, and had served only five years in the Police Department, having previously been employed for a couple of years in the Eastern Telegraph Extension Company.

COCHIN.

Cochin, May 4.—The Madras Government have sanctioned the retention of the services of Mr. K. Eradi as Chief Justice of the Cochin Chief Court for one year more from the 31st August, 1909.

The Bulls of appointment of both the Patriarch-Elect and his successor for the Diocese of Cochin have already been despatched from Rome to the Portuguese Foreign Minister, who will submit them to the King. They will then be delivered to the Papal Nuncio, who will forward them to the Provincial Governor of Goa for despatch to the respective prelates. They are likely to reach Cochin on or about the 20th instant.

The negotiations opened some time ago between the Durbar and the South Indian Railway Company for the renewal of the agreement on fresh conditions, advantageous to both parties, have been closed. The total earnings credited to the Sircar from the Shoranur-Cochin line during the past official year amounted to Rs. 1,97,419-11-0 as against Rs. 1,85,751-14-10 in the previous year. In the opinion of the Dewan, the practical working of the new agreement, which will be signed shortly, is expected to give a further increase in the earnings to the Sircar.

TUTICORIN.

Tuticorin, May 4.—The news of the death of Mr. James Milligan, of Messrs Milligan and Co., which occurred last Friday at Kodaikanal, came as a great shock to everybody in the Station. Mr. Milligan was apparently in the best of health and took his usual morning walk on the day of his death but expired within a very short time after breakfast. His death is attributed to apoplexy. The deceased was about sixty-five years of age and had lived in Tuticorin for the best part of forty years. He was well known and greatly respected in Southern India and many have had cause to be grateful to him for help in cases of financial difficulty. His charitable acts were of the highest order, being, as they always were, performed in a quiet and unostentatious manner. He was of a kindly disposition and esteemed by all who knew him.

MALABAR.

Calicut, May 4.—It was on information furnished by a little Moplah lad that the Police succeeded in recapturing a notorious old offender named Veeran, who was one of the four prisoners that escaped some time ago from the local Sub-Jail. The lad was immediately given a reward of Rs. 15 by Mr. Travers-Phillips, the District Superintendent of Police, and the Government have now ordered that a gold bracelet of the value of Rs. 20 should, in addition, be presented to the youngster.

Mr. Hitchcock, District Superintendent of Police, North Malabar, is under orders of transfer to Salem

BY THE WAY.

GORDON'S ROSE-TREE AT KHARTOUM.

Mr. Douglas Sladen has an article in the "Sunday Magazine" on "The Footsteps of Gordon at Khartoum." He says that of the actual work of Gordon's hands there remains but a rosebush in the palace garden which hewn down by the malice of his enemies sprang to life again with the coming of spring. It is affectionately tended by an old Sudanese sergnant who was one of Gordon's men, and stands in the midst of an earthly paradise. The rose-tree was found blooming beside the ruins when, on the second day after its red victory at Omdurman a British army, horse, foot, and artillery, was drawn up, in the full pomp of war, to give Gordon, in the religions of the three kingdom, the most solemn funeral service ever read over a general killed in battle.

LONDON'S DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

Fifty years ago the Metropolitan Drinking Fountain Association, by opening for public use the first drinking fountain on the streets of the Metropolis, inaugurated a movement in the interests of temperance the value of which cannot be over-estimated. The workers of those days had no option between imbibing alcoholic beverages and water, the supply of which was almost invariably impure and disease-laden. Coffee-palaces were unknown. Despite much opposition the Association set itself first to provide a plentiful supply of filtered water and then to erect drinking-troughs for the benefit of London horses and dogs. It now boasts 762 fountains and 1,242 cattle troughs, and has extended its beneficent labours to the ends of the earth.

A PUZZLE IN PEDIGREE.

The Earl of Verulam, according to a writer in "Britannia," is one of several peers whose family history is constantly misrepresented. The commonest mistake made about the Verulam family is that which associates it with the name of Francis Bacon, the famous Lord Chancellor, who was created Baron Verulam and Viscount St. Albans. As a matter of fact, both titles became extinct on the death of the great Chancellor. The only person who to-day can claim direct kinship with Bacon is Sir Hickman Bacon, premier baronet of England, who traces his descent from a half-brother of Francis.

THE CHILDREN OF THE GREAT.

There is a tendency for children of exceptional parents to regress towards the average stock. Galton terms this tendency filial regression. This, the "Hospital" points out, applies equally to exceptional physical and mental characters. Thus, though tall stature may run in certain families, yet there is always a tendency to revert to the mean average size. Similarly, the children of a genius tend to have somewhat less than their father's power, but more than the average of the race. According to Professor Pearson distinguished parents are just ten times more likely to have distinguished off spring than undistinguished parents. Still, such cases as the Darwins, father and sons, the two Pitts, Philip and Alexander the Great are exceptional. Similarly also, the children of a criminal tend to be less vicious than the father, though morally inferior to the average man.

THE EARL OF RANFURLY.

The Earl of Ranfurly, who received at the Guildhall the honorary freedom of the Patternmakers' Company, in token of the appreciation of his service as Governor of New Zealand, was one of the most popular Governors that Colony—now, of course, a Dominion—has ever had. His term was prolonged by the unanimous wish of the people, and was signalised by the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales and by the incorporation into the Colony of the beautiful island of Raratonga. Ranfurly has had a wide experience of Colonial life. He holds a considerable tract of land in Australia, where he went some years at fruit-growing.

SWINBURNE AND THE THEATRE.

In spite of Swinburne's devotion to Elizabethan drama, he could seldom be tempted to go inside a theatre to see one of Shakespeare's plays acted. For when his own tragedy of "Socrine" was produced in 1899 could he be induced to be present, although Miss Lillah McCarthy acted with more distinction the part of the Queen. But Swinburne's deafness unfitted him for playgoing. After fourteen years' abstention, however, he was induced in 1892 to go to the old Olympic to see the Independent Theatre Society's performance of "The Duchess of Malfi." On this occasion he took with him his own little quarto copy of the original text published in 1623. Swinburne admitted that "The Duchess" was his favourite play, "that transcendent masterpiece of tragedy he would call it.

DAYLIGHT BILL IN CANADA.

The idea of getting up an hour earlier and quitting work an hour earlier each day during the summer months seems to be growing in favour in Canada. Eastern Canada, the "Canadian Courier" tells us, is not so interested as Eastern Canada. In the West the evenings are long, and reading in the open air can be kept up until 9 or 9-30. Indeed one of the troubles of the Western summer is that there are too few hours of darkness for the tired citizen. Yet he bears with disadvantage because of the effect of the long day on the rapidly developing wheat crop. Iron the Great Lakes to the Atlantic, the Bill which Mr. Lewis, M.P., has introduced at Ottawa would, our contemporary thinks, be of considerable importance if it passed into law.

A NEW ZEALAND VOLCANO.

The volcano Ngauruhoe is in active eruption. A fresh report began at two o'clock on the morning of March 9, and the mountain burst out at eight o'clock, throwing out thick volumes of smoke and it has been continually in eruption since. Lava is running down the mountain, and smoke and steam are rising to a height of between 200ft. and 300ft., obscuring Tuapehu. New geysers appear to have broken out at the foot of Ruapehu. All the country round for many miles is covered with a thin layer of dust, and in some places, according to the "British Australasian," the people cannot see for smoke and ashes.

A SHAKESPEARE MANUSCRIPT.

Frau Thumm-Kintzel has recently published a pamphlet on the Shakespeare-Bacon question trying to prove that Shakespeare panned his own will. In the latest copy of "Der. Menschenkenner" (Leipzig: Otto Wigand) this assertion is enforced in an article by the same writer. Frau Thumm-Kintzel reproduces an example of the "Promus-Manuscript," said to be written by Francis Bacon, and published in 1883 by Mrs. Henry Pott, a Baconian, with illustrating passages from Shakespeare's plays and sonnets. The original sheets of this manuscript are kept in the British Museum and registered under Bacon's name. By comparing the handwriting of the "Promus-Manuscript" with that of the Shakspeare Testament and signatures, Frau Thumm-Kintzel comes to the conclusion that the "Promus-Manuscript" was not penned by Francis Bacon, but by the same person that penned the Shakespeare Testament and the signatures—namely, Shakespeare. At the same time, she endeavours to prove that the handwriting of the "Promus-Manuscript" shows the greatest possible contrast to that of Francis Bacon in several particulars.

DE LUNATICO.

We are not much in the habit of agreeing with the opinions of Mr. L. G. Chiozza-Money. But a letter which he writes to the "Times" on the subject of "the careless control of lunatics" is well worth the careful attention of Mr. Gladstone and the Lunacy Commissioners. For Mr. Money here expresses what we believe to be a wide-held opinion and a widely felt apprehension. We have dealt with this question from time to time, and we do not minimise the difficulties of a more efficient control, which prevent the alarming escapes of lunatics without dehumanising the system of surveillance. But it is for the authorities to tackle this difficulty, and not to shelter themselves behind what Mr. Money justly calls "a question-begging phrase" about prisons. The sane are, at least, of more importance to the community than the insane. On every conceivable ground they must have first consideration, and the prevention of insanity is a vital concern of the nation's keepers. All their efforts are jeopardised if a large proportion of lunatics are permitted to escape undue recapture, and to mingle once more with their fellow-creatures, perhaps to commit crimes, very likely to marry, to have issue. A reform is needed. We see no reason why the combination of humane treatment and efficient safeguards should not pass the wit of man.

MEN AND MATTERS.

A FAMOUS MAN OF BUSINESS.

It did not require more than a few minutes' conversation with Mr. Czarnikow—whose sudden death has come as a surprise to everybody—to realise that his greatness in his particular world of business was not accident. A little man with a great, huge head, with keen eyes full of vitality, watchfulness, and yet thoughtfulness, a bundle of nerves, with activity of mind and body in every act, he was one of those dynamic men who moved other men and control other destinies. Mr. Czarnikow came to London from a small German town, probably with little or no money in his pockets; he graduated first, too, as an employee, and probably one with small wages; and by the time he was a middle-aged man—a score of years at least before he died—he had reached to the giddy position of monarch of one of the greatest markets of the world—the market of sugar. With a marvellous mind, an equally marvellous memory a judgment keen, clear, without illusions, and always clinging solidly to fact he was able to appraise the amount of sugar produces by every acre of land in the world; and basing his transactions on this splendid foundation of a perfectly organised intelligence department, he was able to conduct gigantic transactions with complete assurance of success; he thus gained and thus also maintained his eminence as the head of this great market. Withal he was one of the simplest and kindest of men; he was keen only in business; outside business he was openhanded and friendly, always ready to do a good turn, always interested in good causes. He died, probably, as he would have wished He worked in his office till six o'clock, dined in excellent spirits and in perfect preservation of all his keen faculties, and passed away in his sleep.

COUST BENCKENDORFF.

Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador in London, who has just had the Order of the White Eagle conferred upon him by the Tsar, is a member of one of the oldest noble families of Livonia, and he is a great nephew of the Princess de Litven, whose "salon" was famous in London many years ago. The Count has seen a good deal of diplomatic service, for before coming to London he occupied various important posts at Rome, Vienna, and Copenhagen. He is a pronounced Anglophile, and has worked unceasingly to bring about better relations between our country and his own. During his stay in London he has passed through some exciting times. For instance, at the time of the Dogger Bank incident it need all his diplomacy to smooth things over; but his tact on that occasion was admirable, and he more than upheld his previous reputation of being a true lover of England and of international amity. Count Benckendorff is said to be immensely rich, and when not engaged in the onerous affairs of State, he likes nothing better than a quiet day's shooting or an hour or two's ride in Rotten Row.

MR. F. E. SMITH, K.C.

Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., M.P., whose passage-of-arms with Mr. Bottemley in Mr. Justice Lawrance's Court provided the evening papers with much excellent copy, is one of the most promising of the younger generation, both in Parliament and at the Bar. Born in Birkenhead, he had a brilliant career at Oxford, where he became President of the Union. Although still much on the sunny side of forty, Mr. Smith is already the author of several successful books, legal, literary, and political. The general publie at this end of the country heard of him for the first time on the occasion of his brilliant defence at the Old Bailey of Gondie, the Liverpool bank forger, which excited one of the most "blase" criminal courts in England to surprised applause. A powerful and eloquent speaker, his maiden speech in Parliament will be remembered for a long time, not only on account of its fine delivery, but as a triumph of logic and argument.

DR. BELL TAYLOR.

In the death of Dr. Bell Taylor, of Nottingham, at the ripe age of eighty, the world has to lament not only one of the most eminent oculists of the time, but one of the most kind-hearted surgeons who ever lived. One the "free days" that he kept for poor patients, his house was besieged by a crowd of sufferers who regarded him as an all but miraculous healer. The extent of his kindness was really only known to his intimates. Added to his practical charity and compassion for suffering, he had keen sense of humour. A poor woman who squinted once went to him to beg him to cure her child afflicted in the same way. The operation having been duly and successfully performed, the genial doctor proposed that he should deal with the mother's eyes in the same way. She at first refused, but she gave in when the oculist said: "Just think of what your 'old man' will say when you get back, and he sees you looking at him straight for the first time." This appeal to vanity was irresistible.

LADY HOBART.

A recent widow is Lady Hobart, whose second husband, the late Mr. Charles Coates, was a noted physician in Bath. Lady Hobart, as regards her second marriage, acted the part of a pioneer, for, since these days, many titled women have married doctors. The next to follow was the late Lady Agnes Frank, a great-aunt of the Duke of Westminister. Then came Lady Philippa Stewart, sister to the Duke of Norfolk, and, more recently, Mary Lady Carbery now the wife of Mr. Arthur Landford; Lady Sybil Findlay, mother of Lord Tollemache; Lady Reid, once Miss Susan Baring, and a Maid of Honour, who married Sir James Reid, the King's Physician; Mrs. Herbert Eson, who is a daughter of Lord Clanmorris; and, a bride of this month, Lady Mabel Foljambe, sister to Lord Liverpool.

MR. ARTHUR COLLINS AND THE LANDLADY.

Mr. Arthur Collins, in the intervals of producing drama and pantomime at Drury Lane, finds relaxation in sketching and painting. That he is as successful in the latter as in the former is borne out by the fact that the Institute of Painters in Water Colours has accepted one of his drawings of a rural scene, which has been hung at the galleries in Piccadilly. Really, Mr. Collins is only reverting to his early love. After two years in an architect's office, he was fired with a great ambition to go in for scene-painting for the stage. He became a pupil of Mr. Henry Emden, brother of Judge Emden, then scene-painter at Drury Lane. Scene-painting led to acting, and Mr. Collins toured through England playing in all manner of pieces, when he was in the habit of making the acquaintance of innumerable landladies.

A DIFFICULT POSILION.

Of times when money was none too plentiful Mr. Collins tells a good story. At Nottingaam on one occasion he had to catch an early train, and did not leave himself much time to do it. To assist matters, the landlady has called a cab to the door and then presented her bill to him, one conspicuous item on which was "Cruet, 2s." Mr. Collins said nothing, but paid the bill. The next moment, to the amazement of the landlady, the young actor walked out of the house carrying a portmanteau in one hand and a cruet in the other. No sooner had he arrived at the station than the landlady and a policeman came on the scene. "There'e is," said she; "lock'im up." Mr. Collins, however, referred to the bill, and proved that he had paid for the cruet, which, nevertheless, he was prepared to sell for two shillings. As the train was about to start, the proposal was accepted, and Mr. Collins found himself twe shillings to the good.

MANAGER AND DRAMATIST.

An amusing anecdote is told of how Mr. Cecil Raleigh and Mr. Arthur Collins were one day, shortly after the installation of a new heating apparatus, directing a rehearsal from the stall of Drury Lane Theatre. The small-pox epidemic had recently broken out, and the dramatist had just been vaccinated. Presently Mr. Raleigh noticed that his neighbour seemed a trifle restless, and asked if anything was the matter. "I'm feeling a bit feverish," was the reply. "Small-pox, old chap!" suggested Mr. Raleigh. "Please don't joke about it like that," protested Mr. Collins. "Perhaps I shall feel better shortly." Then Mr. Raleigh began to mop his brow "I don't feel at all well myself," he volunteered. "I'm getting feverish, too." A few moments later, thing grew serious all round, and beads of perspiration rolled dowa their cheeks. "Let's get away and see a doctor," gasped Mr. Collins. As they were about to leave, one of the workmen approached with the remark, "Beg pardon, Sir; 'eating happaratus seem satisfactory!" The pair had been sitting over a heating-valve.

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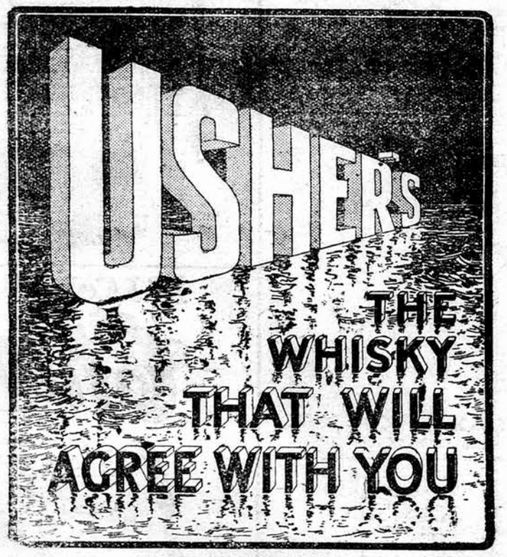

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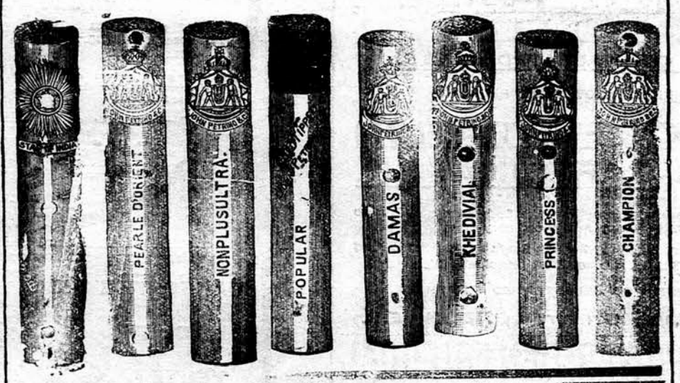

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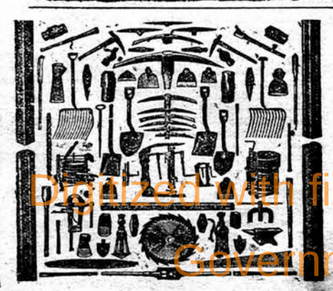
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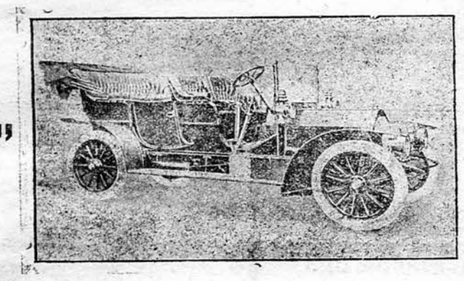

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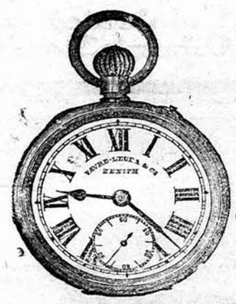

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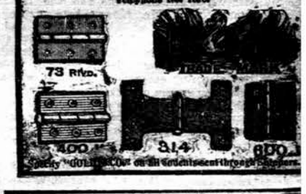

Published by A. N. TEMPLETON for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited. Printed by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co. 66 Frenchurch Street, London, E.C.